

The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established June, 1788, and is now in its one hundred and sixtieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

SEVEN CHANCES

The Belasco production, "Seven Chances," which is the attraction by the Community Players at the Community Theatre this week, is as might be expected one of the most amusing and entertaining plays that this capable company has yet put on. It abounds in comedy, and the situations are very amusing. The staging and costuming are splendidly carried out, and the play is put on with all the accessories of a strong professional organization.

Mr. Glenister has the leading male character, and as usual is the right man in the right place. In addition to his work on the stage, he is now the director of all the plays but is able to handle all his duties without slighting any of them. Miss Rizer has a less prominent part, but her work is excellent as always.

Some of the principal parts are taken by former players in the company, including Mrs. Charles Bowes and Dr. G. Ernest Mott, while a number of new faces are seen this week. The "Seven Chances" are portrayed by Miss Rizer, Miss Dorothy Straub, Miss Evelyn Sullivan, Miss Harriet Speers, Miss Nina Belyea, Miss Mabel Richardson and Mrs. G. Ernest Mott.

Among the male characters are Captain Soule, Mr. J. Francis Congdon, Lieutenant Hodgkinson, Mr. Powell Kazanjian and Mr. Henry R. Taber. All are excellent in the parts assigned them.

"Seven Chances" gives promise of being one of the most successful of the productions by the Community Players.

The play next week will be "The Brat," for which rehearsals are now going on.

ORDERED TO NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

Rear Admiral Clarence S. Williams has been detached from command of Division No. 1 of the Pacific Fleet and ordered to the Naval College at Newport as chief of staff to Admiral Sims. Captain Herbert G. Sparrow has been detached from the cruiser Chicago and assigned to duty at the War College.

This is considered part of a general plan for reorganizing the College under the direction of Rear Admiral Sims, and utilizing the lessons learned in the great war. Many officers who gained valuable experience in the service are to be assigned to the institution.

A number of Newporters went to Boston on Friday to see the big parade and reception to the 26th Division, which took place on that day. The weather was decidedly chilly, but was clear and was good for the marchers. Providence sent a big delegation, as there were several units of the National Guard organizations from that city in the 26th Division.

Mr. George B. Austin has been discharged from the army and has returned to Newport, resuming his duties in the office of the Newport Water Works. He was regimental sergeant major at Camp Devens during his service in the army, and his services were so valuable that the officers desired to keep him as long as possible.

The Newport Artillery, or a detachment thereof, has under contemplation a trip to New York to participate in the big parade there to further the Victory loan. It is desired that the Company send a detail in the Colonial uniform of the Company, armed with the old-fashioned muskets.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, Mayor Mahoney read a carefully prepared statement in reply to a published interview in a Providence newspaper purporting to come from Mr. McGuirk, business agent for the Providence Steamfitters' Union. In that interview Mr. McGuirk had attacked the attitude of Mayor Mahoney and claimed that "the Newport local had turned the job over to the Providence local on the ground that the Newport Union was unable to handle it."

Mayor Mahoney in his statement to the board of aldermen said that if this statement was true he would deny the right of any Union to concede the power to discriminate against Newport men. He then presented statements of two members of the committee of the local Union denying that they had turned over the job to the Providence Union, and of other members of the Executive committee denying that the committee had authority to do so even if they wished.

Mayor Mahoney then went on to tell of the experiences of Newport men who had applied for work, some of them returned soldiers in uniform, and who had been denied. A Newport man, not a member of the local Union, must apply in Providence and go before the executive committee of the Providence local. Mayor Mahoney further stated that out of 36 men employed on the Coddington Point, job as steamfitters and helpers, there were but nine Newport men, three of whom had been employed within a day.

The board also received acknowledgement of its communications to the State's representatives in Congress in regard to the matter, and the whole affair will be thoroughly investigated, with a view to restoring the rights of Newport men.

There was considerable other business transacted, including many routine matters. Manager Gosling of the Bay State Street Railway appeared before the board and stated that the establishment of white poles south of Howard street had been done by accident and that orders had been issued to disregard the poles, as soon as the matter was brought to his attention. The explanation was satisfactory to the board.

In regard to the use of Realty Hall as a moving picture theatre, Chief Kirwin and the building inspector made a report showing what changes should be made to comply with the building laws.

EASTER TEMPLAR BALL

The Easter Templar ball by Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, on Monday evening last was a complete success from every standpoint. The hall never looked more attractive, the decorations being entirely in keeping with the character of the organization. The Templar banner and the United States flag were attractively arranged on the wall facing the entrance doorway, and arranged around the room were the various insignia of the Order. The drapings were of soft yellow, while palms and potted plants skillfully arranged made a most beautiful setting.

The programmes, which were prepared at the Mercury Office, bore the distinctive emblem of Washington Commandery in a white panel, and were the most attractive that have been seen for a long time. Refreshments were served throughout the evening.

The Newport Banjo Band, with augmented pieces, furnished the music and there were many encores. The attendance was excellent, but the hall was not too crowded for enjoyable dancing.

The committee in charge consisted of William Carry, chairman, Commander James Livesey, Secretary Alva H. Sanborn, Treasurer Henry A. Curtis, Past Commander Donald E. Speers, and Henry G. Riley, who was in charge of the decorations.

Mr. Stockman Peckham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Peckham, has returned to his home in Newport after two years' service in France as an ambulance driver. He had many narrow escapes from death, and saw men killed all around him, but escaped personal injury. His service in France antedated the entrance of America into the war by several months.

The automobile of Mr. Edward A. Brown was taken from in front of Masonic Hall on Monday evening and was later found near Tammany Hall partly concealed in the brush. There was no clue to the parties that took it.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Marjorie Hess, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hess, and Mr. Lawrence Maas of New York.

THE MARINE RIOT

The riot between marines and blue-jackets on Washington Square and Thames street last Monday night was about the most extensive affair of the kind that has ever been staged in Newport. During the early days of the war there were a few informal conflicts between Reservists and Regulars, but in which the Newport police did not figure much, the little outbreaks taking place so near the government reservations that naval guards were on the spot before the local police. At Monday evening's affair, however, the police were in the center of the fray, and although many of the men were badly beaten up they were able to suppress the riot and take in their prisoners without recourse to outside aid, although in point of numbers the odds were greatly against them. Following the arraignment of the prisoners a Captain of Marines apparently went out of his way to insult Chief Tobin who promptly ejected him from his office with sufficient force to indicate that he meant it.

The riot is generally believed to have been staged by the marines who were looking for trouble with the blue-jackets from the destroyer Sampson. Report has it that there had previously been an altercation between men from the marines and men from the Sampson, in which the marines were outnumbered by the blue-jackets. Monday evening there was a large number of marines in the city, and some of them at least were evidently armed with axe handles taken from government property, some of these being gathered up by the police.

The real riot started in front of the Army & Navy Y. M. C. A., when a man in civilian clothing was taken in by the patrolman on the bent after he had refused to move when directed to do so. This man announced that he was an ex-marine and called upon all marines to rescue him. A riot was quickly started and the officer had a stiff battle to hold his prisoner. Word was sent to the Police Station and the Reservists were quickly despatched to the scene, and Washington Square was soon a lively spot. The police and marines battled all over the Square, the police using their night sticks and the marines using axe handles, fists, feet and any other weapons that came handy. Many men on both sides were knocked down and badly used, but in the end the police succeeded in quelling the riot and sent two wagon loads of prisoners to the Police Station, not, however, until every officer engaged showed signs of having been in battle. They did not draw their revolvers, however, and in consequence there were no casualties which might easily have resulted had the police force been more hot-headed.

As it was, all the witnesses of the fray, and they were many, commended the police very highly for their conduct throughout the affair. Tuesday morning the prisoners were arraigned in the police court, and the ex-marine who was supposed to have been the ring-leader was about to receive a severe sentence at the hands of the court, when two captains of marines who were present intervened with a strong appeal on his behalf, stating that he was about to start for his old home. Chief Tobin also generously urged leniency for the man, and Judge Baker reduced the sentence to a very moderate fine. The other prisoners were fined small amounts, and it seemed that the trouble had been adjusted to the satisfaction of everyone, when one of the marine captains, said to be Captain Beard, asked a question, insinuating that the marines had been gratuitously attacked by the police when behaving themselves perfectly. Chief Tobin naturally resented the insinuation and words followed, which culminated in Chief Tobin ordering the Captain out from behind the desk and finally using force to eject him. In the afternoon Chief Tobin visited the Marine Headquarters at the Torpedo Station and the affair was amicably adjusted.

During the evening when the police had the affair about in hand, a detachment of marines came over under arms, but their services were declined by the police and they were withdrawn after a little discussion, during which Chief Tobin informed the Commander that the city was not under martial law. A detachment of blue-jacket guards also came over but promptly returned when informed that their services were not needed.

The affair has caused a great deal of comment about the city, especially the action of some of the marine officers. The citizens generally commend the action of Chief Tobin and the men of his department, and feel that they did their utmost to preserve order and to maintain the rights of the city.

During the Spanish-American war, when liquor was freely sold to men

in uniform as well as to civilians, there were many incipient riots between soldiers and police, but nothing that even approached the magnitude of the present affair, when the cause could not be charged to the use of liquor. Since the bone dry orders went into effect more than a year ago, there has been very little disorder in the city.

SALE OF THE BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY

The Bay State Street Railway Company, of which the Newport Street Railway and the Newport and Fall River Line, form a part, was sold at auction on Monday in accordance with an order of the federal court under the reorganization plan by which the property is eventually to be in the hands of the Eastern Massachusetts Railway Company and managed by five public trustees provided for by a special act of the Legislature of Massachusetts. The purchaser was Arthur I. Glidden, representing Lee, Higginson & Co., of Boston, reorganization managers for the Bay State Company, and the price was \$3,600,000 subject to the taking over of various obligations including those of the Bay State receivership and mortgages of the Boston & Northern Company and Old Colony Street Railway Company.

A large delegation of lawyers representing different interests attended the sale, which was held on the steps of the superior court house in Salem, with Lt.-Gov. Channing H. Cox presiding as special master. The reading of legal documents occupied an hour or more but the actual auction was completed in a few minutes. This organization has lines extending from Newport to Nashua, N. H., and operates in 80 cities and towns in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

THE TELEPHONE STRIKE

Telephone service was resumed in the local exchange Monday forenoon, and by noon the service was running in its usual condition. The agreement reached by the strikers' committee and the representatives of the government was transmitted to Newport as promptly as possible and the operators returned to work as expeditiously as possible, the whole force rejoicing at the end of the strike as much as did the general public.

Although the strike lasted for only a few days, it was a matter of great inconvenience to the people of Newport. Various expedients were resorted to in order to secure local communication with stores, banks and other places of business, messenger boys doing a good business. At the telephone exchange a few volunteers went to work to attend to emergency messages, but were very particular to make connections only in cases of emergency. When the male employees went out, the situation became still more serious, but fortunately the strike was terminated before any serious complications arose. The people of Newport hope it will be a long time before another suspension of telephone service occurs.

The Bath Road widening in the short strip that is at present available is now practically completed, although the rails of the Bay State Street Railway will not be moved over into the new section until a longer stretch is completed. The next step will be to secure the land for the widening from Rhode Island avenue to the Beach, when a great improvement will be made.

The automobile of Mr. C. Robert Lynch was left standing for a few moments on Franklin street this week, when the brakes slipped or were released and the machine backed down the hill and into the window of the Postal Telegraph office. There was considerable traffic on the street at the time and that no one was injured was very remarkable.

Congressman Clark Burdick has gone to Washington with his secretary, Mr. Henry S. Wheeler, to make arrangements for the opening of the special session of Congress which is expected to be called as soon as President Wilson returns from the Peace Conference.

A bad cellar fire in the home of Edward F. Tracy on Friendship street gave the fire department quite a bit of hard work soon after midnight Tuesday morning.

Mr. Frank M. Wheeler is still confined to the Newport Hospital, where he was operated upon some time ago. His condition is reported to be as comfortable as could be expected.

Miss Hannah Cozens has returned from a visit to relatives on Cape Cod.

VICTORY DEMONSTRATION

Next Tuesday will see a large demonstration in Newport to advance the Victory Loan. A large armored tank will be escorted through the streets, starting at 4.00 o'clock, by returned soldiers from overseas, equipped with their helmets and gas masks. At the same time the dirigible balloon will fly over the city and drop circulars upon the streets. The tank will finally bring up in Washington Square, where there will be addresses by service men in favor of the loan, and all who wish will have a chance to examine the mechanism of the affair. Lieutenant William P. Sheffield, Jr., will be in charge of the tank and of the parade.

A feature of the campaign is the display of German helmets which have been laid aside for the triumphant march into Paris by the victorious German army, but which were captured by the Americans. One of these helmets is on exhibition in the window of the Mercury Office.

Chairman Garretson of the local committee is doing his utmost with his characteristic energy to advance the sale of Victory bonds, and Newport will doubtless get over the top on this issue as she has done on all previous occasions.

The Victory Loan subscriptions to date are coming in slowly, but this County will doubtless get there in time. The subscriptions to date are as follows: Newport \$168,050, Jamestown \$2,660, Portsmouth \$1,550, Tiverton \$3,000, Middletown \$550, Little Compton and New Shoreham have not yet been heard from.

A sailor who was arrested this week for evading payment of fare on the New York boat was turned over to the army authorities, as it was claimed that he was a deserter from the army who had subsequently enlisted in the navy.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent.) The regular meeting of the town council and probate court was held at the town hall on Monday, April 22, and of the members there were present Messrs. Robert W. Smith, William J. Peckham, Henry C. Sherman and John H. Spooner.

In Court of Probate the following estates were passed upon: Estate of Lydia B. Chace. Will was approved, ordered recorded and letters testamentary directed to issue to Joseph L. Chace and Clifton B. Ward as executors. Personal bond required in the sum of \$700. Ashton C. Barker was appointed appraiser.

Estate of Theodore Sherman. An inventory of his estate was presented by William J. Peckham, his guardian, allowed and ordered recorded.

Estate of William Thomas Coggeshall. A petition was preferred by Robert W. Smith, as Overseer of the Poor, representing that William T. Coggeshall is of unsound mind and from want of discretion in managing his estate, is likely to bring himself to want and render himself chargeable upon the town for support, and praying for the appointment of Lewis L. Simmons of Newport as guardian. Petition was referred to the third Monday in May, and personal notice ordered to be given to Coggeshall, now confined in the State Hospital for Mental Diseases in the city of Cranston, by citation to be served by the town sergeant.

In Town Council. Thomas G. Ward presented his annual report as Health Officer, which was received and ordered on file.

The following accounts were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury: Thomas G. Ward, salary as health officer, \$75; Joel Peckham salary as clerk to the Public School Committee, \$25; Lilla P. Peckham, Charles H. Ward and Louisa B. Nicholson, for services as members of the Public School Committee, each \$25; T. T. Pitman Corporation, advertising notice of financial town meeting held March 8, \$25; Mercury Publishing Company, printing ballots, \$9, printing posters containing notice to owners and keepers of dogs, \$10.50; Arthur C. Erigham, services as janitor at town hall, \$6.50; Mary E. Manchester, clerical assistance in office of town clerk for five weeks, \$40; Charles Peckham, for drawing six deeds of burial lots in the Middletown Cemetery and for cash paid for taking acknowledgment of the same, \$15; for cash paid for bound stones, \$10; for carting and setting the same, \$3; William F. Goodwin, State Sealer, for stamp furnished Town Sealer, \$2.45; Bay State Street Railway Company, for electric light at town hall, \$2.95; Providence Telephone Co., use of 3 telephones, \$6.58; G. Alvin Simmons, for work on Brown's Lane, Greene's Lane and Forest avenue, scraping roads and carting gravel, \$17.50; accounts for the relief of the poor, \$35; Total, \$358.48.

Rev. E. E. Wells, of Attleboro, Mass., a former pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church here, has been guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Peckham.

Owing to the illness of Mrs. Arthur Anthony, who was to have been the hostess, there will be no meeting of the Oliphant Club this week. Mrs. Anthony is suffering from influenza.

Mrs. George R. Chaso is entertaining her sister, Mrs. George Kimball, of North Haverhill, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Kline of

Valley View Farm have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Winton Gladding and son of New Bedford.

Mr. J. Wallace Peckham, who has been spending the past two weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham, has returned to his studies at the Rhode Island State Agricultural College at Kingston.

Safe from Overseas. News has been received early this week by Mr. and Mrs. William V. Hart of the safe arrival from overseas of their daughter, Miss Mary L. Hart. Miss Hart, who is a graduate nurse from the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, has been serving as a Red Cross nurse in France since July. She enlisted as a member of the unit from this hospital and first went to Camp Greene, Charlottetown, N. C., later going to France. She arrived at her home Wednesday. Her last duty was on the German border.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham entertained on Saturday evening in honor of their nephew, Corporal William J. R. Taber of the 27th Division, U. S. Army. Mr. Taber gave an interesting account of his life overseas and displayed his trench hat, gas mask, etc. He served in Northern Flanders and later on the Marne. Refreshments were served and there was music.

The play which was to have been given for the benefit of Aquidneck Grange at the Middletown town hall, has been postponed, owing to the inability of Miss Ethel Plummer, Mr. Lewis Plummer and Mr. Russell Morgan Peckham to take their parts.

Mrs. Elias Wilcox, who has been visiting in Rochester, N. Y., has returned home.

A Bad Accident

As Mr. Russell Morgan Peckham, accompanied by Mr. Lewis Plummer, Miss Ethel Plummer and the Misses Helen and Katherine Bronson, was driving his Dodge touring car from Wyatt Road on to East Main Road his machine was struck from the rear by a Hudson speedster driven by Mr. Habib of Newport. Both cars were proceeding toward Newport. Mr. Peckham asserts that he was going about ten miles an hour and that he looked up the road before turning on to it. Mr. Habib says he sounded his horn four times before he came to Wyatt Road. He also says he was travelling about 18 or 20 miles an hour. Mr. Peckham's car was overturned and the five people pinned underneath. Mr. Habib's car skidded and lodged in the gutter. There were five people in Mr. Habib's car but none were seriously injured. Deputy Sheriff King soon arrived and many others, and the people under Mr. Peckham's car were taken out. The young ladies were taken into Mr. Scott Barker's home and later were taken to the Newport Hospital. Miss Plummer sustained a broken collar bone, a broken rib, and lacerations on her face. Miss Helen Bronson received a broken collar bone and a cut on her cheek. Miss Katherine Bronson was badly cut over her right eye, the gash extending to the back of the skull. Mr. Lewis Plummer sustained a cut upon the leg. Mr. Peckham's wrist was badly hurt. Mr. Peckham's car was badly injured, but was taken to the garage under its own power. Mr. Habib's car received a broken axle, the front fender and headlights were broken.

News has been received of the death in Attleboro of Mrs. Lydia Wyatt, formerly of this town. She was the widow of the late Charles Wyatt of this town. She is survived by a daughter by a former marriage, Miss Mary Dean of Fall River, and by a daughter, Rhoda Wyatt Sousa, wife of Mr. Joseph Sousa, formerly of Portsmouth, but now living in Attleboro.

Mrs. Howard R. Peckham entertained the Paradise Club on Wednesday. Next week it will meet with Mrs. Howard G. Peckham of Paradise avenue.

The guild of the Berkeley Memorial Church held its regular meeting on Friday afternoon and the Red Cross in the evening. Supper was served with Mrs. Edward J. Peckham as hostess. At the meeting last week in the interest of the Auxiliary Mrs. Everett P. Smith was the speaker.

Mrs. Stephen B. Congdon, who suffered a severe fall last week, is gaining. She is now able to sit up.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse I. Durfee of Newport have moved into the Cerio bungalow on Third Beach Road.

The members of the Methodist Episcopal church gave their pastor, Rev. George W. Manning, and Mrs. Manning, a pleasant surprise recently when they gathered at the Parsonage to spend the evening. The evening was spent socially with music, games, readings, and charades and there were a few brief speeches. Mrs. Manning was presented with a bouquet of carnations by the ladies of the church. The party took with them a large supply of good things to eat and these were greatly enjoyed by all.

Meeting of Pomona Grange

Newport County Pomona Grange was entertained by Aquidneck Grange at its regular meeting at an afternoon and evening session. There was a discussion led by Past State Master Joseph A. Peckham. Supper was served under the supervision of Mrs. B. W. H. Peckham, assisted by Mrs. William Hubbell, Misses Mary Manchester, Ethel and Florence Plummer. A class of 12 candidates were given the 6th degree. Miss Helen Stoddard, past lecturer, presented a most interesting program, assisted by Mrs. William Spooner, Miss Agnes Murphy, Miss Ethel Plummer, Mrs. B. W. H. Peckham, Mrs. William Hubbell, Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham, Mrs. Fred P. Webber, Mr. Lewis Plummer, Miss Florence Plummer, Mrs. Warren R. Sherman, Mrs. Arthur A. Sherman, Mrs. William T. H. Sowle, Mrs. Jesse I. Durfee.

GREEN FANCY

by GEORGE BARR MC CUTCHEON

Author of "GRAUSTARK," "THE HOLLOW OF HER HAND," "THE PRINCE OF GRAUSTARK," ETC.

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CHAPTER III.

Mr. Rushcroft Dissolves, Mr. Jones Intervenes, and Two Men Ride Away.

Mr. Rushcroft explained that he had had his supper. In fact, he went on to confess, he had been compelled, like the dog, to "speak" for it. What could be more disgusting, more degrading, he mourned, than the spectacle of a man who had appeared in all of the principal theaters of the land as star and leading support to stars, settling for his supper by telling stories and reciting poetry in the taproom of a tavern?

"Still," he consented, when Mr. Barnes insisted that it would be a kindness to him, "since you put it that way, I dare say I could do with a little snack, as you so aptly put it. Just a bite or two. What have you ready, Miss Tilly?"

Miss Tilly was a buxom female of forty or thereabouts, with spectacles. She was one of a pair of sedentary waitresses who had been so long in the employ of Mr. Jones that he hated the sight of them.

Mr. Rushcroft's conception of a bite or two may have staggered Barnes, but it did not bewilder Miss Tilly. He had four eggs with his ham, and other things in proportion. He talked a great deal, proving in that way that it was a supper well worth speaking for. Among other things he dilated at great length upon his reasons for not being a member of the Players or the Lambs in New York city. It seems that he had promised his dear, devoted wife that he would never join a club of any description. Dear old girl, he would as soon have cut off his right hand as to break any promise made to her. He brushed something away from his eyes, and his chin, contracting, trembled slightly. "What is it, Mr. Bacon?" Any word from New York?"

Mr. Bacon hovered near, perhaps hungrily.

"Our genial host has instructed me to say to his latest guest that the rates are two dollars a day, in advance, all dining-room checks payable on presentation," said Mr. Bacon, apologetically.

Rushcroft exploded. "O scurvy insult!" he boomed. "Confound his—" The new guest was amiable. He interrupted the outraged star. "Tell Mr. Jones that I shall settle promptly," he said with a smile.

"It has just entered his brain that you may be an actor, Mr. Barnes," said Bacon.

Miss Tilly, overhearing, drew a step or two nearer. A sudden interest in Mr. Barnes developed. She had not noticed before that he was an uncommonly good-looking fellow. She always had said that she adored strong, "athletic" faces.

Later on she felt inspired to jot down, for use no doubt in some future literary production, a concise, though general, description of the magnificent Mr. Barnes. She utilized the back of the bill of fare and she wrote with the feverish ardor of one who dreads the loss of a first impression. I herewith append her visual estimate of the hero of this story:

"He was a tall, shapely specimen of mankind," wrote Miss Tilly. "Broad-shouldered. Smooth-shaven face. Penetrating gray eyes. Short, curly hair about the color of mine. Strong hands of good shape. Face tanned considerably. Heavy dark eyebrows. Good teeth, very white. Square chin. Lovely smile that seemed to light up the room for everybody within hearing. Nose ideal. Mouth same. Voice aristocratic and reverberating with education. Age about thirty or thirty-one. Rich as Croesus. Well-turned legs. Would make a good nobleman."

All this would appear to be reasonably definite were it not for the note regarding the color of his hair. It leaves to me the simple task of completing the very admirable description of Mr. Barnes by announcing that Miss Tilly's hair was an extremely dark brown.

Also it is advisable to append the following biographical information: Thomas Kingsbury Barnes, engineer, born in Monmouth, N. J., September 26, 1885. Cornell and Beaux Arts, Paris. Son of the late Stephen S. Barnes, engineer, and Edith (Valentine) Barnes. Office, Metropolitan Building, New York city. Residence, Amsterdam mansion. Clubs: (Lack of space prevents listing them here). Recreations, golf, tennis and horse-back riding. Fellow of the Royal Geographical society. Member of the Loyal Legion and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Added to this, the mere announcement that he was in a position to indulge a fancy for long and perhaps aimless walking tours through more or less out-of-the-way sections of his own country, to say nothing of excursions in Europe.

He was rich. Perhaps not as rich as are measured in these Midas-like days, but rich beyond the demands of avarice. His legacy had been an ample one. The fact that he worked hard at his profession from one year's end to the other—not excluding the six devoted to mentally productive jaunts—in proof sufficient that he was not

content to subsist on the fruits of another man's enterprise. He was a worker.

The first fortnight of a proposed six weeks' jaunt through upper New England terminated when he laid aside his heavy pack in the little bedroom at Hart's Tavern. Cockcrow would find him ready and eager to begin his third week. At least so he thought. But, truth is, he had come to his journey's end; he was not to sling his pack for many a day to come.

After setting the mind of the landlord at rest Barnes declined Mr. Rushcroft's invitation to "quint" a cordial with him in the taproom, explaining that he was exceedingly tired and intended to retire early.

Instead of going up to his room immediately, however, he decided to have a look at the weather. His unconsciousness concerning the young woman of the crossroads increased as he peered at the wall of blackness looming up beyond the circle of light. She was somewhere outside that sinister black wall and in the smothering grasp of those invisible hills, but was she living or dead? Had she reached her journey's end safely? He tried to extract comfort from the confidence she had expressed in the ability and integrity of the old man who drove with far greater recklessness than one would have looked for in a wild and irresponsible youngster.

He recalled with a thrill the imperious manner in which she gave directions to the man, and his surprising servility. It suddenly occurred to him that she was no ordinary person; he was rather amazed that he had not thought of it before.

Moreover, now that he thought of it, there was, even in the agreeable rejoinders she had made to his offerings, the faint suggestion of an accent that should have struck him at the time but did not for the obvious reason that he was then not at all interested in her. Her English was so perfect that he had failed to detect the almost imperceptible foreign flavor that now took definite form in his reflections. He tried to place this accent. Was it French or Italian or Spanish? Certainly it was not German.

He took a few turns up and down the long porch, stopping finally at the upper end. The clear, inspiring clang



Some One Spoke Suddenly at His Elbow.

"I suppose you've traveled right smart in Europe?"

"Quite a bit, Mr. Jones."

"Any particular part?"

"No," said Barnes, suddenly divining that he was being "jumped." "One end to the other, you might say."

"What about them countries down around Bulgaria and Roumania? I've been considerably interested in what's going to become of them if Germany gets licked. What do they get out of it, either way?"

Barnes spent the next ten minutes expatiating upon the future of the Balkan states. Jones had little to say. He was interested, and drunk in all the information that Barnes had to impart. He puffed at his pipe, nodded his head from time to time, and occasionally put a leading question. And quite as abruptly as he introduced the topic he changed it.

"Not many automobiles up here this time of the year," he said. "I was a little surprised when you said a fellow had given you a lift. Where from?"

"The crossroads a mile down. He came from the direction of Frogg's Corner and was on his way to meet someone at Spanish Falls. It appears that there was a misunderstanding. The driver didn't meet the train, so the person he was going after walked all the way to the forks. We happened upon each other there, Mr. Jones, and we studied the signpost together. She was bound for a place called Green Fancy."

"Did you say she?"

"Yes, I was proposing to help her out of her predicament when the belated motor came racing down the slope."

"What for sort of looking lady—was she?"

"She wore a veil," said Barnes succinctly.

"Young?"

"I had that impression. By the way, Mr. Jones, what and where is Green Fancy?"

"Well," began the landlord, lowering his voice, "it's about two miles and a half from here, up the mountain. It's a house and people live in it, same as any other house. That's about all there is to say about it."

"Why is it called Green Fancy?"

"Because it's a green house," replied Jones succinctly. "Green as a gourd. A man named Curtis built it a couple of years ago and he had a fool idea about paintin' it green. Might be a little crazy, for all I know. Anyhow, after he got it finished he settled down to live in it, and from that day to this he's never been off'n the place."

"Isn't it possible that he isn't there at all?"

"He's there, all right. Every now and then he has visitors—just like this woman today—and sometimes they come down here for supper. They don't hesitate to speak of him, so he must be there. Miss Tilly has got the idea that he is a recluse, if you know what that is."

Further conversation was interrupted by the irregular clatter of horses' hoofs on the macadam. Off to the left a dull red glow of light spread across the roadway and a man's voice called out, "Whoa, dang ye!"

The door of the smithy had been thrown open and someone was leading forth freshly shod horses.

A moment later the horses—prancing, high-spirited animals—their bridle bits held by a strapping blacksmith, came into view. Barnes looked in the direction of the steps. The two men had disappeared. Instead of stopping directly in front of the steps the smith led his charges quite a distance beyond and into the darkness.

Putnam Jones abruptly changed his position. He insinuated his long body between Barnes and the doorway, at the same time rather loudly proclaiming that the rain appeared to be over.

"Yes, sir," he repeated, "she seems to have let up altogether. Ought to have a nice day tomorrow, Mr. Barnes—nice, cool day for walkin'."

Voices came up from the darkness. Jones had not been able to cover them with his own. Barnes caught two or three sharp commands, rising above the pawing of horses' hoofs, and then a great clatter as the mounted horsemen rode off in the direction of the crossroads.

Barnes waited until they were muffled by distance and then turned to Jones with the laconic remark:

"They seem to be foreigners, Mr. Jones."

Jones' manner became natural once more. He leaned against one of the posts and, settling a watch on his leg, said:

"Kind of curious about 'em?" he drawled.

"It never entered my mind until this instant to be curious," said Barnes.

"Well, it entered their minds about an hour ago to be curious about you," said the other.

CHAPTER IV.

An Extraordinary Chambermaid, a Midnight Tragedy, and a Man Who Said "Thank You."

Miss Thackeray was "turning down" his bed when he entered his room after bidding his new actor friends good night. He was staggered and somewhat abashed by the appearance of Miss Thackeray. She was by no means dressed as a chambermaid should be, nor was she as dumb. On the contrary, she confronted him in the choicest raiment that her wardrobe contained, and she was bright and cheery and exceedingly incompetent. It was her costume that shocked him. Not only was she attired in a low-necked, rose-colored evening gown, liberally bespangled with tinsel, but she wore a vast, top-heavy picture hat whose crown of black was almost wholly obscured by a gorgeous white feather that once must have adorned the king of all ostriches. She was not at all his idea of a chambermaid. He started to back out of the door with an apology for having blundered into the wrong room by mistake.

"Come right in," she said cheerily.

"I'll soon be through. I suppose I should have done all this an hour ago, but I just had to write a few letters. I am Miss Thackeray. This is Mr. Barnes, I believe."

He bowed, still quite overcome.

"You needn't be scared," she cried, observing his confusion. "This is my regular uniform. I'm starting a new style for chambermaids. Did it paralyze you to find me here?"

"I couldn't believe my eyes."

She abandoned her easy, careless manner. A look of mortification came into her eyes as she straightened up and faced him. Her voice was a trifle husky when she spoke again, after a moment's pause.

"You see, Mr. Barnes, these are the only duds I have with me. It wasn't



"You See, Mr. Barnes, These Are the Only Duds I Have With Me."

necessary to put on this hat, of course, but I did it simply to make the character complete. I might just as well make beds and clean washstands in a picture hat as in a low-necked gown, so here I am."

She was a full, pleasant-faced girl of twenty-three or four, not unlike her father in many respects.

"I am very sorry," he said lamely. "I have heard something of your misfortunes from your father and—the others. It's—it's really hard luck."

"I call it rather good luck to have got away with the only dress in the lot that cost more than tuppence," she said, smiling again. "Lord knows what would have happened to me if they had dropped down on us at the end of the first act. I was the beggar's daughter, you see—absolutely in rags. Glad to have met you. I think you'll find everything nearly all right. Good night, sir."

She closed the door behind her, leaving him standing in the middle of the room, perplexed but amused.

"By George," he said to himself, still staring at the closed door, "they're wonders, all of them. I wish I could do something to help them out of—" He sat down abruptly on the edge of the bed and pulled his wallet from his pocket. He set about counting the bills, a calculating frown in his eyes. Then he stared at the ceiling, summing up. "I'll do it," he said, after a moment of mental figuring. He told off a half dozen bills and slipped them into his pocket. The wallet sought its usual resting place for the night: Under a pillow.

He was healthy, and he was tired. Two minutes after his head touched the pillow he was sound asleep.

He was aroused shortly after midnight by shouts, apparently just outside his window. A man was calling in a loud voice from the road below; an instant later he heard a tremendous pounding on the tavern door.

Springing out of bed, he rushed to the window. There were horses in front of the house—several of them—and men on foot moving like shadows among them.

Turning from the window, he unlocked and opened the door into the hall. Some one was clattering down the narrow staircase. The bolts on the front door shot back with resounding force, and there came the hoarse jumble of excited voices as men crowded through the entrance. Putnam Jones' voice rose above the clamour.

"Keep quiet! Do you want to wake everybody on the place?" he was saying angrily. "What's up? This is a fine time of night to be—Good Lord! What's the matter with him?"

"Telephone for a doctor, Put—damn! quick! This one's still alive. The other one is dead as a door nail up at Jim Conley's house. Git ole Doc James down from Saint Liz. Bring him in here, boys. Where's your light? Easy now! Easy!"

Barnes waited to hear no more. His blood seemed to be running ice cold as he retreated into the room and began scrambling for his clothes. The thing he feared had come to pass. Disaster had overtaken her in that wild, senseless dash up the mountain road. He was cursing half aloud as he dressed, cursing the fool who drove that machine and who now was perhaps dying down there in the taproom. "The other one is dead as a door nail," kept running through his head—"the other one."

A dozen men were in the taproom, gathered around two tables that had been drawn together. The men about the table, on which was stretched the figure of the wounded man, were undoubtedly natives: Farmers, woodsmen or employees of the tavern. At a word from Putnam Jones they opened up and allowed Barnes to advance to the side of the man.

"See if you can understand him, Mr. Barnes," said the landlord. Perspiration was dripping from his long, rawboned face. "And you, Bacon—you and Dillingford hustle upstairs and get a mattress off'n one of the beds. Stand at the door there, Pike, and don't let any woman in here. Go away, Miss

Thackeray! This is no place for you."

Miss Thackeray pushed her way past the man who tried to stop her and joined Barnes.

"It is the place for me," she said sharply. "Haven't you men got sense enough to put something under his head? Where is he hurt? Get that cushion, you. Stick it under here when I lift his head. Oh, you poor thing! We'll be as quick as possible. There!"

The man's eyes were closed, but at the sound of a woman's voice he opened them. The hand with which he clutched at his breast slid off and seemed to be groping for hers. His breathing was terrible. There was blood at the corners of his mouth, and more oozed forth when his lips parted in an effort to speak.

With a courage that surprised even herself, the girl took his hand in hers. It was wet and warm. She did not dare look at it.

"Merel, madame?" struggled from the man's lips, and he smiled.

Barnes leaned over and spoke to him in French. The dark, pain-stricken eyes closed, and an almost imperceptible shake of the head signified that he did not understand. Evidently he had acquired only a few of the simple French expressions. Barnes had a slight knowledge of Spanish and Italian, and tried again with no better results. German was his last resort, and he knew he would fall once more, for the man obviously was not Teutonic.

The bloody lips parted, however, and the eyes opened with a piteous, appealing expression in their depths. It was apparent that there was something he wanted to say, something he had to say before he died. He gasped a dozen words or more in a tongue utterly unknown to Barnes, who bent closer to catch the feeble effort. It was he who now shook his head; with a groan the sufferer closed his eyes in despair. He choked and coughed violently an instant later.

"Get some water and a towel," cried Miss Thackeray, trepidously. She was very white, but still clung to the man's hand. "Be quick! Behind the bar."

Barnes unbuttoned the coat and revealed the blood-soaked white shirt.

"Better leave this to me," he said in her ear. "There's nothing you can do. He's done for. Please go away."

"Oh, I shan't faint—at least, not yet. Poor fellow! I've seen him upstairs and wondered who he was. Is he really going to die?"

"Looks bad," said Barnes, gently opening the shirt front. Several of the craning men turned away suddenly.

"Who is he, Mr. Jones?"

"He is registered as Andrew Paul, from New York. That's all I know. The other man put his name down as Albert Itton. He seemed to be the boss and this man a sort of servant, for as I could make out, they never talked much and seldom came downstairs. They had their meals in their room."

"There is nothing we can do," said Barnes, "except try to stanch the flow of blood. He is bleeding inwardly, I'm afraid. It's a clean wound, Mr. Jones. Like a rifle shot, I should say."

"That's just what it is," said one of the men, a tall woodsman. "The feller who did it was a dead shot, you can bet on that. He got it, other man square through the heart."

"Lordy, but this will raise a run-pus," groaned the landlord. "We'll have detectives an'—"

"I guess they got what was comin' to 'em," said another of the men.

"What's that? Why, they was ridin' peaceful as could be to Spanish Falls. What do you mean by sayin' that, Jim Conley? But wait a minute! How does it happen that they were up near your dad's house? That certainly ain't on the road to Spain—"

"Spanish Falls nothin'! They wasn't to Spanish Falls any more'n I am at this minute. They tied their horses up the road just above our house," said young Conley, lowering his voice out of consideration for the feelings of the helpless man. "It was about 'leven o'clock, I reckon. I was comin' home from singin' school up at Number Ten, an' I passed the horses hitched to the fence. Naturally I stopped, curious like. There wasn't no one around, fer as I could see, so I thought I'd take a look to see whose horses they were. I thought it was durned funny, them horses bein' there at that time o' night an' no one around. Looked mighty queer to me. Course, thinks I, they might belong to somebody visitin' in there at Green Fancy, so I thought I'd—"

"Green Fancy," said Barnes, starting.

"Was it up that far?" demanded Jones.

"They was hitched jest about a hundred yards below Mr. Curtis' property, on the off side o' the road. I hadn't any more'n got to our front gate when I heard some one running in the road up there behind me. 'Fore I knowed what was happenin', bang went a gun. I almost jumped out'n my boots. The runnin' had stopped. The horses was runnin' an' tearin' so I thought I'd—"

"Where'd the shot come from?" demanded Jones.

"Up the road some'eres, I couldn't swear just where. Must'n been up by the road that cuts in to Green Fancy. So I thought I'd hustle in an' see if pa was awake, an' git my gun. Jest then pa stuck his head out'n the window an' yelled what the hell's the matter. You betcher life I sung out who I was mighty quick, 'cause pa's party spy with a gun an' I didn't want him takin' me fer burglars sneaking around the house. While we was talkin' there one o' the horses started our way lickety-split, an' in about two seconds it went by us. It was purty dark, but we see plain as day that there was a man in the saddle, headin' low over the horse's neck and shoutin' to it. We waited a couple o' minutes, wonderin' what to do, an' listenin' to the horse gittin' furer and furer away in the direction of the cross-roads. Then 'wny down there by the pike we heard another shot. Right there an' then pa said he'd put on his clothes an' we'd set out to see what it was all about."

"Well, pa come out with my gun an' him an' we walks up to where I seen the horses. 'Shore 'nough, one o' 'em was still hitched to the fence, an' 'tother was gone. We stood around a minute or two examin'n' the horse an' then pa says let's go up the road a ways an' see if we c'n see anything. As by gosh, we hadn't gone more'n fifty feet afore we come plumb on a man layin' in the middle of the road. Pa shook him an' he didn't let out a sound. He was wurm; but dead'n a tombstone. I wuz fer leavin' him there till we'd git the coroner, but pa says no. We'd carry him down to our porch an' lay him there, so's he'd be out o' danger. I jumps on Polly an' lights out fer here, Mr. Jones, to telephone up to Saint Liz fer the sheriff an' the coroner, not givin' a dang what I run into on the way. Polly shied some'thin' terrible jest afore we got to the pike an' I come durned near bein' throwed. An' right there 'side the road was this feller, all in a heap. Thinks I, you poor cuss, you must 'e tried to stop that feller on horseback an' he plunked you. That accounted fer the second shot. The thing that worries all of us is did the same man do the shootin', or was there two o' 'em, one waitin' down the cross-roads?"

"Must have been two," said Jones, thoughtfully. "The same man couldn't have got down there ahead of him, that's sure. Did anybody go up to Green Fancy to make inquiries?"

"I wasn't necessary. Mr. Curtis heard the shootin' an' jest afore we left he sent a man out to see what it was all about. The old skeezicks that's been drivin' his car lately come down half-dressed. He said nothin' out of the way had happened up at Green Fancy."

"It's most mysterious," said Barnes, glancing round the circle of awed faces. "There must have been some one lying in wait for these men, and with a very definite purpose in mind."

"Strikes me," said Jones, "that these two men were up to some kind of dirty work themselves, else why did they say they were goin' to Spanish Falls? They were queer actin' men, I'll have to say that."

His eyes met Barnes' and there was a queer light in them.

"You don't happen to know anything about this, do you, Mr. Barnes?" he demanded, suddenly.

CHAPTER V.

The Farm-Boy Tells a Ghastly Story and an Irishman Enters.

Barnes stared. "What do you mean?" he demanded sharply.

"I mean just what I said. What do you know about this business?"

"How should I know anything about it?"

"Well, we don't know who you are, nor what you're doing up here, nor what your real profession is. That's why I ask the question."

"I see," said Barnes, after a moment. He grasped the situation and he admitted to himself that Jones had cause for his suspicions. "It has occurred to you that I may be a detective or a secret service man, isn't that the case? Well, I am neither. Did you know any more about these two men, Mr. Jones, than you know about me?"

"I don't know anything about 'em."

"What was their business?"

"Mr. Roan was lookin' for a place to bring his daughter who has consumption. He didn't want to take her to a regular consumptive community, he said, an' so he was lookin' for a quiet place where she wouldn't be associatin' with lungers all the time. That was his business, Mr. Barnes, an' I guess you'd call it respectable, wouldn't you?"

"Effectively. But why should he be troubled by my presence here if—"

Miss Thackeray put an end to the discussion in a most effectual manner.

"Oh, for the Lord's sake, cut it out! Wait till he's dead, can't you? He whispered fiercely. "You've got all the time in the world to talk, and he hasn't more than ten minutes left to breathe unless that rube doctor gets here pretty soon. I think he's going



"I Think He's Going Now," She Whispered.

now. Keep still, all of you. Is he breathing, Mr. Barnes? That awful cough just now seemed to—" Her eyes were fixed on the still face.

"Why—why, how tightly he holds off his hand! I can't get it away—he must be alive. Mr. Barnes. Where is that silly doctor?"

Barnes unclasped the rigid fingers of the man called Andrew Paul, and shaking his head sadly, drew her away from the improvised bier. He and the shivering Mr. Dillingford conducted her to the dining room, where a single kerosene lamp gave out a

Continued on Page 2

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We publish on the 8th page of this week's Mercury a very interesting article on the History of Odd Fellowship in this country. The Order was started in the United States one hundred years ago today in the city of Baltimore by Thomas Wilkey. Since then its growth has been wonderful.

The roads in Rhode Island are subject to much criticism. It is claimed that they are far inferior to the roads in the neighboring states of Massachusetts and Connecticut. This spring they are worse than ever. After all the money that has been spent in this State for building roads during the last ten years it is disgraceful that they should be allowed to get into the present deplorable condition. It is certain that they were not built right in the first place, and it is evident that they have been sadly neglected since. It is a pity that our roads commission could not be practical road builders.

The junketing expenses of this Administration will break all previous records. The President and Mrs. President are in Europe, going over twice on a specially chartered steamer, and the same chartered steamer has made the third trip to bring them home and is waiting there at the expense of the taxpayers to bring home their high mightinesses, when they are ready to come. The Cabinet is nearly all in Europe travelling at the expense of Uncle Sam. Some forty or more members of Congress are doing the same. They are "inspecting." What? The softest places in which to rusticate for a while. It is estimated that one million dollars will hardly meet the outlay of these junketing expeditions. Well, Uncle Sam is rich.

One of the most foolish acts of the many foolish ones adopted by the General Assembly of Rhode Island was the appropriation of \$5,000 to fight the brewers' battle for them in testing the constitutionality of the prohibition law just adopted by 45 of the 48 states of the Union. The law was passed in the way provided by the Constitution itself and by almost a unanimous vote in every state, and now, for this State alone to set itself up as a partner of the brewers and the liquor dealers in general, is giving Rhode Island a very bad name. The liquor men of the country have raised a fund of over one million dollars to fight prohibition. Why not let them do the fighting? Rhode Island's money could be spent in a far better cause. This is the first time on record when a State has set itself up as a partner of those who desire to break the laws.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The January session of the General Assembly came to a close shortly after one o'clock Thursday morning. Many of the members had left long before that hour, but enough remained to continue the business and wind up the session without going over into another day. Adjournment was therefore reached on the sixty-first day of the session. The closing hours were marked by considerable differences between the two houses, each trying to induce the other to bring out bills that were held in committee.

Two bills in particular caused considerable action. The Wilder milk bill, which passed the Senate, died in the House, and the water pollution bill, which passed the House earlier in the day, remained in the hands of the Senate judiciary committee.

There were no measures of any vast importance passed by this General Assembly. A substantial sum was devoted to State roads, by increasing the special road tax and also by special appropriations, and if this large sum is wisely expended the State will greatly benefit thereby. Some salaries of State officers or employees were raised, but others where more merit existed were allowed to continue at the old figure. The Metropolitan Park Commission was re-organized, but this is a little family affair for Providence County, in which Newport has no interest. The proposed State Memorial for service men died, due largely to a lack of unity as to what form it should take, and this will undoubtedly come up again in the future when plans are better matured.

A number of liquor measures were passed by the General Assembly—among them providing for laying the case before the Supreme Court of the United States for a decision, making an appropriation of \$5,000 for the expenses thereof, and also declaring that 4 per cent. beer is not intoxicating. The Rhode Island legislature did not approve the prohibition amendment to the Federal constitution. The Sunday baseball bill, which was passed some weeks ago, was one of the radical measures adopted by this General Assembly.

THE VICTORY LOAN

The case for the Victory Liberty Loan has been admirably stated by very able publicity writers. We can not say anything new on so thoroughly covered a subject. Yet the Mercury wishes to put every ounce of its influence behind the men who are working for the success of the loan. It hopes with all its heart to see Newport go over the top.

It comes down largely to a matter of individual and community pride. Everyone knows the absolute necessity that this money must be raised. Nearly 2,000,000 men are still in Europe. They must be brought home, they must be supported until they get home. The United States government must pay its bills for munitions and supplies ordered before the close of this war. There is no possible way of escaping these obligations.

If by any possibility this loan should not be taken, the government could raise the high taxes still higher, and settle its bills at once. But most people would regard that as an injury to business and involving much personal inconvenience. The loan, however, will be taken. It is now simply a question whether each individual and each community wants to do its fair share.

The man who can look back on this war and feel that he took his full share of bonds and a little more, is going to feel a lot better about it as the years go on. If he showed himself a slacker, he will always feel a bitter regret. Just the same with the community. The place that goes over the top will have something to boast of for many years. But the town that fell down on its apportionment will spread its reputation for low public spirit. The bonds are a splendid investment on the liberal terms offered. The man and the town that fails to take its share will regret it very soon.

A CHANCE FOR THRIFT

The terms offered for the final issue of Liberty Bonds are so very favorable that anyone with the least spirit of thrift ought to wish to participate. Never again will a bond of the United States sell so cheap.

In these times of prosperity and good wages, everyone except the victims of special misfortune, ought to be setting aside some money regularly. The business man should like these bonds for his surplus, because they can be turned into cash so quickly. The rate of interest is so good that they are not likely to fall below par. People with little knowledge of investments should appreciate this issue, because it gives them a good rate without the least risk.

Apart from the other far more weighty reasons, and looked at purely as a business proposition, this loan should sell without difficulty.

Judge Barrows has handed down a rescript in the slander suits of Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis against Ogden Codman, which was heard on demurrer before him some time ago. He holds that words alleged to have been spoken are not actionable without proof of special damage. The rescript is a long one, going into the law and facts of the case at considerable length.

President Wilson is still engaged in upsetting things in Europe. He is now at loggerheads with Italy and refuses to acquiesce in her demands for reparation from Germany. His action is holding up the peace commission and Italy proposes to retire from the Commission and go it alone. The Italian authorities are very bitter towards the President, as well they may be.

Friday morning was the coldest of the month. Thick ice formed on small bodies of water, and it is feared that damage may have been done to some fruits. The spring is very backward, due not only to the cool weather but also to the wet condition of the ground, which has seriously interfered with early ploughing and planting.

The members of Lawton-Warren Post are developing their plans for Memorial Day, which will be along the usual lines. A big parade will be a feature of the day, with Past Commander Jere I. Greene in command of the line, which will include a large number of returned service men.

The politicians solve all public questions by voting to have them investigated, the investigating committees refer them to the next Congress or Legislature, the legislative bodies refer them to the people, and the people refer them back to the politicians.

Connecticut is a very ungallant State. Its Legislature is one of the three out of forty-eight that refused to ratify the prohibition amendment, and now it has refused to grant Presidential suffrage to women.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter King were expected to return from Joliet, Ill., last evening. Dr. Hamilton King will come on for a visit as soon as he is strong enough to stand the journey.

The first scup of the season has arrived this week, but it will probably be some little time before they arrive in commercial quantities.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our Regular Correspondent)

Patriotic Reception and Dance

The foremost social event of the season in which the greatest number of the "smart set" has participated, was held at the Eureka Hotel on Saturday evening in honor of two of Block Island's war heroes, members of the 207th Infantry, who have just returned from nine months' service in France, seven of which were spent in the trenches. They are Abraham L. Payne and John Tunnell, both of whom are recipients of the Croix de Guerre, for distinguished service in action.

Mr. and Mrs. Ollie C. Rose were the hosts and they were joined in the festivities by about two hundred of New Shoreham's foremost citizens who were invited guests.

Several patriotic organizations, including the local Chapter of the American Red Cross, were represented and took active part in promoting the success of the affair. The hotel was tastefully decorated with bunting and streamers of the National colors, together with a generous display of the Allied flags. After an informal reception to the boys, a selected musical program was rendered by several local artists of well known repute, followed by dancing in the ballroom until 2:30 a. m. Refreshments were served during the evening by the host and hostess.

The occasion was a memorable one to the boys and a fitting tribute in recognition of the fortitude and valor displayed on the field of action by two of Block Island's respected citizens, who unreluctantly followed their flag to victory for Humanity with honor to themselves and to their native land.

Easter Concert

A very successful and pleasing Easter concert was given by the children and a few of the grown-ups at the West Side Baptist church last Sunday evening. The platform was very tastefully decorated with Easter lilies interspersed with a profuse display of ferns and potted plants of various species, making altogether a most pleasing background for the exercises which were in part as follows:

Voluntary—Singing—Congregation
Prayer—By Alva Crandall, Supt. of Schools

Recitation—Miss Mabel Dunn
Recitation—Miss Priscilla Pierce
Recitation—Miss Lila May Rose
Recitation—Albert Gookey
Recitation—Lewis Dunn
Singing—Madreth Mott
Recitation—Carneus Dunn
Recitation—Frederick Jones
Address—Miss Rachel Ball
Recitation—Girdner King
Recitation—Charles Allen, Jr.
Singing—Congregation
Address—Miss Gladys Smith
Recitation—Cirolos Sprague
Recitation—John Smith
Recitation—Franklin Alves
Singing—Miss Mabel Dunn
Recitation—Miss Ethel Allen
Recitation—Miss Madreth Mott
Address—Mrs. Albert T. Mitchell
Singing—Mrs. Frank Allen and Miss Rhoda Sprague

Remarks—By Superintendent
Voluntary and Offering
Dialogue—Easter Hymns
By Ethel Allen, Gladys Smith and Mabel Dunn
Singing—Congregation

Orders More Ink

The town clerk, Edward P. Champlin, who is also by virtue of his office official recorder of births, and a man of forethought, has shot out an S-O-S pleading for a quick shipment of "more ink."

Miss Mildred Willis of Newport is visiting her sister, Miss Rubie Willis, at the New Harbor.

Some Hen!

Mr. Charles Neguss, the local Undertaker and Funeral Director, killed a fatted hen the other day and in the process of dissection removed from within the cadaver no less than nine hard shell eggs, which he states authoritatively is a world's record.

State Colleges and Poultry Societies please take notice.
Note—Mr. Neguss personally stands behind the above statement.

Personal Notes

Captain Oswald Littlefield of the Sandy Point Coast Guard Station, and Mrs. Littlefield announce the arrival of a bouncing boy, nine pounds avoirdupois.

Miss Bessie Wierching, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wierching, of Princeton avenue, Providence, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Dodge for the week end.

Miss Emma Rose and Mrs. C. Elmer Dodge entertained at the Checker Club Saturday evening at an informal social and whist. Miss Rubie Willis and Mr. John McDonald carried the honors for the session at whist.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Payne, of the Spring House arrived on Thursday from Punta Gorda, Florida, where Mr. Payne is engaged in the hotel business in winter.

A representative of the Monhagan Steamship Co. of New York, who is also understood to be a marine broker, arrived on the Juliette Sunday afternoon on important official business with some of the town fathers, the nature of which is a dark secret.

The Arnold Dodge Hawaiian Orchestra gave a sacred concert Sunday evening at the home of Mr. Lincoln Payne. Admission was by invitation only.

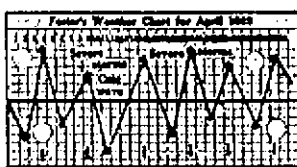
Jerry Littlefield and Lewis Smith have returned from Mystic, Conn., where they have been staying the past two weeks, having their boat overhauled and repaired.

Joseph Martin, a veteran of the world war, returned to the Island Tuesday, after spending a few days at Camp Devens looking up a comrade who arrived on the Patricia in Boston last week.

Capt. Oswald Littlefield has been detailed to tour the Coast Guard Stations of the Third District in behalf of the Fifth Liberty Loan Drive. He left Tuesday afternoon on the "Mary E."

The New Shoreham Prohibition League met at the home of Allen Littlefield Wednesday night to consider the enforcement of the Bone-Dry law in conjunction with the Temperance Societies' proposed assistance.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Bacheller have returned from Florida.



WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., April 26, 1919.

Last bulletin gave forecast of warm wave to cross continent April 21 to 25 and 26 to 30, storm waves 22 to 26 and 27 to May 1, cool waves 23 to 27 and 28 to May 2. These storms will include weather events from April 21 to May 2 and will be of greater than usual force. Temperatures will average above normal and rainfall below. The storms will be most severe on the north Atlantic, along the European steamship route about April 30. Frosts are expected farther south than usual near May 2.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about May 1, and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of the Rockies by close of May 2, plains sections 3, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 4, eastern sections 5, reaching vicinity of New Foundland about May 6.

This will be one of three greatest storms in May. Temperatures will reach high points and following them the frosts will go farther south than usual. Rainfall will increase a little in a general way but I expect May rain to be about normal in southeastern states, decreasing toward northern Alberta, altogether below the average of May. A great cropweather change will occur about June 1. The other two greatest storms of May will occur near 16 and 29. Look out for a cold spell 11 to 18 of May.

Farmers of the Spring wheat sections are now, and should be, very interested about wheat. One feature of cropweather, more than any other, determines what and when to plant and sow in the northern spring wheat sections. That is the amount of moisture frozen in your soil last Fall. If you do not understand this matter you should write me, as my article on that subject is too long for these Bulletins.

The time to plant cotton should be governed by the late Spring frosts and whether the principal rains will be after or before first of June. Winter wheat sowing should always be governed by what parts of the cropweather year will get most or least rain.

After settling the affairs of 1,000,000 people, it will be some comedown to Mr. Wilson to have to return and listen to the rival claimants for the postmastership of Lonesomehurst.

There is considerable scarlet fever at the Training Station as well as in the city. It is intended to have few large gatherings of service men in the city until the outbreak is over.

The fact that the majority of voters know nothing what their congressmen are doing, does not prove that they can't give an accurate record of a lot of the league ball players.

If those pesky officials down to Washington don't get busy soon, the Congressional Record won't get here in time to lay under the hall carpet.

It is almost impossible to hire any work done about the place, but if you want any jobs bossed you can get all the help you want.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent)

Miss Annie R. Almy of New York has been spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Almy of Union street.

Mrs. John L. Simmons, who has been seriously ill with influenza, is at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Thurston of Newport, where she will spend several weeks.

Mrs. Harold Edmondson, who went to Washington as a delegate to the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has returned. Mrs. Edmondson represented the Colonel William Barton Chapter.

As Mr. Ralph Rogers, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at the Torpedo Station, was riding near Oakland Farm on a motorcycle Monday his machine skidded and he was thrown to the ground. He was carried to the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., where he received first aid. Then the ambulance was called and he was taken to the Newport Hospital. He is suffering from a broken collar bone, a bad scalp wound and other injuries. He is reported as resting comfortably.

Deaths.

In this city, 18th inst., Ellen, widow of Edward Wilson.

In this city, 19th inst., Margaret R. daughter of Edward C. Thomas, Jr., aged Margaret V. Thomas, aged 10 years, 3 months.

In this city, 20th inst., Annie L., wife of William H. Matthews.

In this city, 21st inst., Emily B., daughter of the late Henry and Lydia M. Barker.

In this city, 22d inst., Timothy Aloysius, son of Michael J. and Mary Sullivan, aged 4 months.

In this city, 23d inst., suddenly, Martha Laurie, wife of George W. Little, aged 55 years.

In this city, 23d inst., Esther A., wife of Joseph B. Wilbur.

In this city, 23d inst., Mary, wife of James Beach.

In this city, April 24, Anna P., wife of Jeremiah J. Johnson.

In this city, 24th inst., George Richard Sherman, in his 24th year.

In Attleboro, Mass., 21st inst., Lydia A. Wyse, in his 55th year.

In Fall River, 20th inst., Daniel Lee, in his 62nd year.

Weekly Almanac, APRIL, 1919

STANDARD TIME.

	Sun	Moon	High	Low	High	Low
	rise	set	rise	set	water	water
26 Sat	5 41	7 39	3 25	6 00	5 24	2 24
27 Sun	5 47	7 40	3 33	6 01	5 16	2 14
28 Mon	5 53	7 41	3 41	6 02	5 07	2 07
29 Tue	6 00	7 42	3 50	6 03	4 58	1 58
30 Wed	6 07	7 43	4 00	6 04	4 48	1 48
1 Thur	6 15	7 44	4 10	6 05	4 38	1 38
2 Fri	6 23	7 45	4 20	6 06	4 28	1 28
First Quarter, April 7			4 29m.		morning	
Full Moon, April 15			4 25m.		morning	
Last Quarter, April 23			4 21m.		morning	
New Moon, April 30			4 16m.		morning	

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeeeland

A fire did \$30,000 damage to the lumber yard of J. W. Whitto & Co., Lewiston, Me.

Despondent, Richard Mayberry, 40, a farmer, killed himself by shooting while in his pasture at Windham, Me.

Clay pipes are on the mend again after a season of scant supply, for the British steamship Lexington, from Glasgow, brought 1000 boxes of pipes, with due regard for those that may have broken in rough weather. Price of T. Ds, duds, nose-warmers, home-ruled, gadgets and the kind they make in Ohio is not likely to be affected by the Lexington's consignments, but other ships with the same sort of cargo are expected.

The five-masted schooner Carroll A. Deering, largest vessel of the type ever built in the Deering section of Bath, Me., will be ready for service in a few days, and has been chartered to load coal at a Virginia port for Rio Janeiro at \$19.50 a ton. The voyage is expected largely to pay for the schooner, which registers 2114 gross tons, a profitable return cargo, being expected. The Deering has three decks and no supporting knees were used, the beams resting on striders and clamps, an idea which is likely to be tested thoroughly during the next few months.

Five cities and towns co-operated in a joint celebration of the 144th anniversary of the opening of the Revolutionary War on Patriots' Day, Saturday. They included Boston, Somerville, Medford, Arlington and Lexington. The feature of the celebration was the 5th annual reproduction of the historic "Ride of Paul Revere," which started from North Square at 10:15 a. m. and ended at Lexington Green at noon. A detail of mounted men from the First Troop of Cavalry, Massachusetts State Guard, and a modern courier, in an automobile, preceded the rider, announcing the message of the Fifth Liberty Loan.

Taken by and large the Chinese steamship Hwah Yih, at pier 4, East Boston, to load for the Belgian relief commission, has a polygot crew. To begin with the vessel originally was the Austrian freighter Silesia, interned at Shanghai till the Chinese underlook to help with tonnage. The captain is British, the engineer Scotch, the other officers are of various nationalities and the wireless operators are proved to say they are Yankees, having been trained by the navy. The crew is composed of Belgians, British and Chinese and the ship's mascot is a top-eared Dutch cat. The Hwah Yih is to carry food supplies to Antwerp.

A very valuable cargo of East India products was brought to Boston by the British steamer Jesserie, Capt. Young, from Calcutta and Colombo. In her holds were nearly 5000 tons of raw rubber, valued at \$3,000,000. She also carried 100,000 gallons of coconut oil, thousands of bales of jute, goatskins and hides and great quantities of tea, silk, teakwood, beeswax, cocoa and other merchandise. The bulk of this cargo will be unloaded at New York. While crossing the Red Sea the Jesserie exchanged signals with the British dreadnought Iron Duke, carrying Admiral Sir John Jellicoe on a voyage around the world.

Carl W. A. Linder, of the Haria Athletic Club of Quincy, Mass., outraced a field of 36 of the country's best runners in the 22d annual American Marathon, Ashland to Boston, conducted by the Boston Athletic Association Saturday afternoon. He ran well within his powers over the early part of the course, saving his reserve strength and speed for the final test. When the time came, he snatched victory away from Frank Gillespie of Chicago, who had set the pace, for 23 miles, and finished in 1 hour, 29 minutes, 13 2-5 seconds. It was not the fastest Marathon ever run over the historic course, but it ranks with the best. Linder was rejected by the army because of having flat feet.

Forest Commissioner Colby, Augusta, Me., has appointed the following railroad forest fire wardens: Albert C. Hodson, Boulton; Winfield S. Ross, Bemis; Algernon L. Eastman, George Storer, Charles N. Jurgast, Quonocook; Charles S. Rowe, Kennebago; Joseph E. Meagher, Kingman; Martin Parady, Hancock; William Trask, Lambert Lake; Albert Russell, Vanceboro; Walter L. Ferran, Cherryfield; Edward P. Garbette, Franklin; Albert McLaughlin, Washington Junction; Alford L. Ciller, Bingham; Harley A. Strout, Deadwater; Romaldo O'Neal, Troutdale; Mott H. Olds, Lake Umbagog; Roddy Pinkham, Benjamin W. Brown, Somerset Junction; Joseph E. Casady, Kineo Station; Wallace W. Savage, Stephen Holt, Bald Mountain.

Joe Mitchell Chapple, author and lecturer, told the Massachusetts House Committee on Ways and Means the other day that King Albert of Belgium, Premier Clemenceau of France, Premier Lloyd George of England and Gen. Diaz of Italy had informed him recently that they desired to visit the United States. "This shows the trend of thought is Europe," he added, and advocated the holding of an international exposition in connection with the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. He said "the first

VIENNA'S REDS TAKE CONTROL

Government to Keep Present Name, but Will Be Bolshevistic in Aim.

ORDER IS NOW MAINTAINED.

Allied Envoy Warns That Food Will Cease Unless City Remains Quiet. Believe a Few Troops Would Halt Inflow from Moscow.

Vienna.—Control of Vienna has been taken over by the Soldiers' Council. Quiet prevails but communizing of the property of those unable to resist has begun. It is possible there will be no change in the name of the government but it will be Bolshevistic in purpose.

The situation is much the same as it was at Budapest a few hours after the radicals took control. The policing of the city has been taken over by the Volkwehr. The parliament building is now occupied by two battalions of soldiers after representatives of the Soldiers' Council had placed 5,000 men at the government's disposal with the understanding that the police would be dispersed.

The soldiers are commanded by Col. Stoessel Wimmer, who takes orders from the Soldiers' Council, which is either Socialistic or Communistic. Col. Cunningham, in the name of the Allies, has issued a proclamation declaring that if there are further disturbances the food supply will be cut off. For that reason serious trouble is unlikely.

Men familiar with the situation still contend it would be easy to handle the situation through limited occupation by allied troops and also through the guarding of the frontiers of Poland and the Ukraine. They assert that with the help of Gen. Petlura's forces the hordes from Moscow thus could be kept out.

Two demonstrations were started during the week, the outgrowth of several Communist meetings, which were tightly attended by Austrians. One of these meetings took place at the War Office, when the Austrian Republican flag of red and white was pulled down by a small crowd and a red flag run up in its place.

It is significant that the outbreak happened at the time of the visit of Joseph Pogany, reputed to be the ruling chief of the Hungarian Communist Government, and other Hungarian officials, who are said to realize that it will be impossible for their plan to succeed unless with Austrian aid.

Pogany gave out a locally printed interview in which he declared the Americans favored the Bolsheviks. He pointed out that the Americans already had furnished food to Budapest, but did not state that the food was sold by the Americans to the Karolyi government, or that in view of having received the money they delivered the goods, notwithstanding the existence of the Communist government.

A few thousand Italian soldiers are at Wienerneustadt, in the outskirts of Vienna. All Italian and French officers have been ordered to remain in their rooms.

An armed Socialist movement has made considerable progress. All workmen and store clerks are joining the labor unions, and many alarming reports are about as to what is likely to happen. It is expected that the government will gradually drift toward communism, though retaining the name of a democratic republic. A decree will be published shortly taxing property one-third of its value, in the hope of replenishing the treasury without nationalizing property.

Plane Falls; Two Killed.
Paris.—An airplane carrying mail from Strasbourg to Paris fell near St. Didier. Two of the crew were burned to death and a third was seriously injured. The mail matter carried by the airplane was destroyed.

PITH OF THE VICTORY NEWS

President Wilson, backed by the American peace delegation, refuses to recognize the treaty of London or to deliver Fiume to Italy. The Italian premier and foreign minister fail to attend the last session of the Council of Four, at which Mr. Wilson was present.

The Council of Four soon will decide whether the text of the peace treaty will be made public when it is handed to the Germans. Arrangements can be made to cable its 100,000 words in four hours.

President Wilson decided not to hold the George Washington at Brest.

Great Britain is relieved by the summoning of the Germans to Paris to sign the treaty, about which the newspapers are eagerly speculating and on which will depend the fate of the Lloyd George cabinet as well as that of Germany.

Tokyo newspapers regret the failure of the racial equality clause before the peace congress and urge the Japanese delegates to leave Paris. American troops on the Archangel front in Russia have suffered 538 casualties since they landed last September. Of these 196 were killed or died of disease and 43 are missing.

Frederic S. Clark of North Billerica, Mass., ranked highest of the 116 engineers graduate from the Officers' Material School at Harvard last week. He is a Harvard graduate, class of 1914. President Lowell, Admiral Wood and Captain Hourigan were speakers at the exercises held in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, Mass.

MARLBOROUGH DUCHESS.

English Peeress Is Elected to Office.



The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York, has been elected to the London County Council from the North Division of Southwark by a large majority over a Labor candidate. She ran as a Progressive.

PRESIDENT WILSON SOON COMING HOME

Will Sail by May 20—When Treaty Has Been Signed.

Paris.—It is stated in well informed quarters that the situation of the peace negotiations is such that President Wilson probably will be able to sail homeward May 20 and possibly a little earlier—by May 15.

The belief was expressed that the President would call an extra session of Congress to convene between May 15 and June 1.

The present indications are that the peace treaty will be signed before the President's departure. Information reaching the delegates tends to show that the Germans are not planning to take up time and delay the signing of the treaty, as they desire a settlement of the peace terms at the earliest possible moment.

The Polish-German boundary question has been finally disposed of by the Council of Four. No announcement was made of the decisions taken, but it is understood that Danzig will be internationalized, while the Poles will have a corridor running from that city to their frontier to give them access to the sea.

The most important remaining question to be settled is that of Jugo-Slav and Italian claims to the Adriatic. This matter will come up soon, with Baron Sidney Sonnino, the Italian foreign minister, probably present to set forth the Italian case. It is said that the Council of Four intends to settle this conflict at once.

Military experts, under the direction of Marshal Foch, have been charged with the drafting of a report on what should be done in the event that Germany refuses to sign the treaty of peace. It is indicated that the methods of coercion which the allies would adopt may include the occupation of more German territory, the blockade of enemy ports and the discontinuance of the dispatch of food supplies to Germany.

The council is now occupying itself chiefly with the question of the disposition of Fiume and the problem of Danzig.

It has developed that, contrary to the plan originally contemplated, there will be no German text of the peace treaty.

The naval terms to be incorporated in the peace treaty concerning the Kiel canal and Helgoland have been revised in several important particulars.

Australia Has Much Grain.
Melbourne.—Government reports show that virtually 40 per cent. of the more than 400,000,000 bushels of wheat raised in Australia in the last three seasons is still in stock.

PALMER PREPARES "DRY" DRIVE.

Will Use Special Agents Released From War Work.

Washington.—Early in the special session of Congress, a deficiency estimate for enforcement of the wartime prohibition law will be asked by the department of justice.

While the department of justice has a number of special agents employed for war purposes, no funds from which to pay them will be available after July 1 and it will be necessary to have a special appropriation to retain them.

ARGENTINA HOLDS RED AGENT.

Chinnit Not Allowed to Land and Will Be Sent Back.

Buenos Aires.—Lefman Chinnit, self styled representative of the Russian Soviet government, who early this month was prevented by the Brazilian authorities from landing at Rio Janeiro and who found the bars raised against him when he arrived at this port, is being held here under strict guard aboard the Dutch steamer Gelrin, which will take him back to Europe in a few days.

Colonel Frank M. Hume, commander of the 16th Regiment of the 26th Division, is being boomed at Lewiston, Me., for the Republican nomination for Governor for 1920. Colonel Hume was one of the 26th Division officers who were sent to Blois for "reclassification" and who were later restored to their commands.

ACCEPT ALLIES' PARLEY TERMS

Germany Will Do as Entente Dictates When Big Conference Convenes.

WILL SEND 75 DELEGATES.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, Foreign Minister, Chief of Commission—Discussion Limited to Best Means of Paying Up.

Paris.—Germany has notified the allies that she accepts all the allied conditions respecting the Versailles Congress.

Germany will send the following delegates to the Versailles Congress with full powers to negotiate:

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, foreign minister; Herr Lansberg, secretary for publicity, art and literature; Dr. Theodore Melchior, general manager of the Warburg Bank; Herr Lebert, president of the Prussian Assembly and of the National Soviet Congress; Herr Celsberg, minister of posts and telegraphs, and Herr Schuecking.

In all, the German party will number seventy-five.

Marshal Foch was so informed according to official announcement.

Though the peace conference apparently was taken by surprise by the announcement of Germany's intention to send a small delegation to Versailles to receive the text of the treaty, the plan is really old, as Berlin and Vienna dispatches more than a month ago indicated.

The determination of the German foreign office was based upon misapprehension of the program for the initial meeting of the German plenipotentiaries with the representatives of the peace conference. It had been understood through press statements that at the first meeting the German delegates would merely be handed the text of the treaty, but would not be permitted to discuss its terms and would be sent back to Germany to confer with the government and the national assembly, returning after a stipulated interval to Versailles for the actual discussions.

Under the circumstances, as Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the foreign minister explained, the German government considered it unnecessary to send the entire peace delegation—something more than 100, headed by six plenipotentiaries—to Versailles merely to receive the draft and return to Berlin with it, and would, therefore, send a smaller delegation and later proceed to Versailles for the actual discussions and the signature of the treaty.

The German government then formally inquired through the armistice commission regarding the program, and on the basis of the reply seemingly determined upon the dispatch of the smaller delegation.

Meanwhile, however, the plans and program of the council of four for discussions with the Germans had been altered, in so small degree apparently, on account of the fact that it was found a physical impossibility since the instructions to appear on April 25 were sent to the German delegates to have the actual text of the proposed treaty read, by that date. This would necessitate communicating the determinations of the allied and associated governments to a certain extent in outline or in less formal shape than the definite text.

For this purpose the presence of the plenipotentiaries charged with the peace negotiations was imperative, quite apart from the point of prestige that plenipotentiaries of the allied and associated powers could only meet with German representatives of equal rank and dignity.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

PETROGRAD.—Paul Milukoff tells Herman Bernstein the best hope of Russia lies in the recognition of loyal Russia by the allies. He declares the wreck of the empire is due to two allied Socialists—Arthur Henderson of England and Albert Thomas of France.

PARIS.—Communists in Vienna apparently have failed in their attempt to seize control of the government, and Hungarian emissaries who tried to set up Red rule are being arrested.

WASHINGTON.—Department of agriculture reports a shortage of sugar beet seed may be serious in 1921.

CAIRO.—Bolshevism is spreading in Egypt and menaces the entire near east. An unofficial Soviet is maintaining order in the city and the populace is highly excited.

NEW YORK.—In a tremendous ovation that proved overwhelming to Colonel Donovan and Chaplain Duffy, the greater part of the old Sixty-ninth Infantry is welcomed back to New York.

PARIS.—Jules Vedrines, noted aviator, who won many aerial prizes and who landed successfully recently on the roof of a building in his airplane, is killed by a fall in France.

Representatives of Worcester county manufacturing interests recently appealed to Gov. Coolidge to veto the bill for a 48-hour working week for women and children. The Governor, who is reported as favorable to the bill, received a delegation, heard the stories and reserved decision.

VISCOUNT JELlicoe.

Famous British Tar Coming to America.



Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, former commander in chief of the British grand fleet, who has started on a trip to the Far East and North America.

WORLD-WIDE CHILD WELFARE CAMPAIGN

Given First Place in Red Cross Peace Program on Recommendation of Eminent Specialists.

Paris.—(By Cable).—A world wide child welfare campaign to be given first place in the international peace program of the Red Cross is the recommendation of the group of eminent children specialists attending the Cannes conference, at which the groundwork for extending Red Cross activities through the world is being laid. Regardless of racial or national jealousies and prejudices the sympathies of all peoples are international concerning children, declared Dr. William P. Lucas of the University of California in expressing the sentiment of the conference.

Dr. L. Emmett Holt of New York presented a report from the Section on Child Welfare designed to secure equality of opportunity for every child of every country and of whatever social condition. The immediate and active program of child welfare work recommended to offset the abnormal sickness and death rate resulting from the war includes the education of prospective parents, the welfare of expectant mothers, obstetrical and other assistance, nursery supervision, including health studies in the schools; recurring physical examination of school children and detailed health records, special attention to subnormal children and universal age limits and close physical supervision of child labor.

The children specialists participating in this phase of the conference, in addition to Dr. Holt and Dr. Lucas, are Dr. Samuel McC. Hamill, director of child welfare of Pennsylvania; Dr. Fritz H. Talbot, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, for the United States; Sir Arthur Newsholme, M.D., Truby King, Lieut. Col. H. R. Kenwood, for England; Dr. Armand Delille, Dr. Maurice Pehu, Professor Pignard, for France; Dr. Francesco Valagussa and Col. Cesare Baduel, for Italy, and Dr. Kabeshima, for Japan.

FIVE-CENT BREAD FAR OFF.

Barnes Says World Wheat Supply Precludes Drop in Price.

New York.—Five cent bread is still a long way off, according to Julius Barnes, named by President Wilson as United States Wheat Director to handle the 1919 wheat crop under the law guaranteeing the farmer a minimum of \$2.26 a bushel for wheat.

Because of the heavy demand, Mr. Barnes said wheat is now selling at from 12 to 35 cents a bushel above the guaranteed price at various points in the interior. Little is left of last year's crop, he said, and export demands are increasing.

PIMPLES BURNED AND ITCHED

On Face. In Blotches. Seemed Would Go Crazy. Unable to Sleep Well.

"My face broke out with big red pimples that were hard. They feasted and came to a head and were in blotches. They burned and itched and the more I scratched the worse they would get. It seemed that I would go crazy. I was not able to sleep well at night."

"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment, so I got them. They afforded relief in two or three days and I was healed in two weeks." (Signed) Chas. W. Pinkham, care of Ware, Brothers, Buzzards Bay, Mass., Sept. 29, 1918.

Keep Your Skin Clear
Scalp Clean, Hands Soft

Cuticura Soap to cleanse, purify and beautify. Cuticura Ointment to soften, soothe and heal, have been most successful in preserving clear skin, clean scalps, and good hair, as well as in preventing little skin troubles becoming great ones. Use no other for toilet purposes than Cuticura.

Get the new test the fascinating fragrance of Cuticura. Soap on your skin. The Soap, Ointment and Tablets each everywhere. Sample sent free by mail address: "Cuticura, Dept. B, Boston."

NOTICE

TO TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS

Provision for the adjustment of our subscribers' accounts in connection with the failure of service is contained in the "Terms and Conditions of Contract" as published in the telephone directory as follows: "FAILURE OF SERVICE. For any complete failure of exchange service continued more than twenty-four hours and brought to the notice of the company in writing within ten days, the company will make a pro-rata abatement of charge or guarantee."

The requirement of written notice within ten days will be waived in connection with the recent interruption of service; but on account of the short time involved, it may be impossible to provide for the proper adjustment in the bills rendered for May service, in which case adjustments will be included in the bills rendered for June service.

Providence Telephone Company,

CHARLES T. HOWARD, Vice President.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

April 17, 1919	April 17, 1918	Increase
Deposits:		
\$10,911,319.14	\$10,523,642.68	\$387,676.46
Surplus:		
1,170,845.74	1,116,930.70	53,915.04

G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer

Stop Beating

Wear you out as well as the Carpets and Rugs. Get a real good vacuum sweeper, one that will take up the dirt with just a gentle shove.

\$5.98

Take a Peek Into Our Bridal Chamber

In a quiet corner of our first floor, the sweetest little arrangement you ever gazed upon. The room itself is done in white enamel with dainty hangings and rugs to harmonize. The furnishings are complete of soft brown mahogany. Queen Anne period. It will give you an excellent idea of the kind of home our furniture always makes.

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LOWEST PRICED FURNITURE STORE IN TOWN

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

Increasing Power of Unity

Let us all pull together with a strong hand until the tremendous task that we have before us has been completed. There is much for every one to do. Many who cannot serve on the battle field can conserve and save.

Your account is invited.

4 per cent interest Paid on Participation Accounts

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

Deposits made on or before November 15th, draw interest from November 1st.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

All Orders

Promptly

Attended to.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Good

are Pure

Absolutely

EXTENSION WORK OF THE RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE

Next to the armies and munitions sent abroad, our country's biggest contribution to the winning of the world war was vigorous response to Europe's call for more food.

Splendid and effective work was done by the Food Administration, Council of Defense, Agricultural Organizations, Women's Organizations, etc., but the biggest single factor in securing this increased food supply (excepting the farmers who produced and the housewives who conserved) was the extension work in agriculture and home economics carried on by the Federal Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural Colleges and Farm Bureaus through their teachers and demonstrators located in every state and in nearly every county in every state in the union.

The war is over and Federal war appropriations, which in many of the states, and notably in Rhode Island, largely supported this work, have been repealed.

The war emergency has passed, but not the food emergency. Food costs from twenty to one hundred and fifty per cent. more than before the war. The workers and producers of the country, whose margin of saving above their necessary outlays of living expenses is small, are asking for higher wages to meet the high cost of living. A period of high prices is upon us. To secure a return to normal prices we must first of all continue to practice the most rigid economy in the production, distribution and use of food. We must safeguard the farmer so that he can secure reasonable returns; otherwise, he will not produce. Now that the war is over, patriotism will no longer spur him on as much as it did. We must also aid the housewife to continue saving of food; for aside from our own needs there are millions to feed abroad and according to Mr. Hoover not enough food to adequately supply everyone.

As during the war, extension work in agriculture and home economics will be the most effective single agency in stimulating economic production, distribution and conservation of food. Federal appropriations for maintaining the most essential features of the work are pending, but the states are in the future expected to bear at least an equal share of the cost. Unfortunately, also, for Rhode Island, the federal funds are to be distributed on the basis established by the Smith Lever Act which is decidedly unfair to the Southern New England and other densely populated states. Additions allotted to Rhode Island will, therefore, probably not amount to more than about one-tenth of the emergency appropriation which the state has received during the past two years.

During the past year, the extension work in Rhode Island has saved producers and consumers several hundred thousands of dollars. For instance, producers and consumers in one county are better off to the extent of nearly one hundred thousand dollars through one item of work initiated by a county agent. One-fourth of the women who were instructed in the cold-pack method of home canning originated by the United States Department of Agriculture, reported having canned fruits and vegetables valued, according to prevalent retail prices, at about fifty five thousand dollars. If the other three-fourths of the women who received the instruction, conserved by canning at the same rate, there is a saving of food in this item alone (which is only a part of the home economics work) amounting in round numbers to two hundred thousand dollars. Boys' and Girls' canning, garden and other clubs produced or conserved food, as our reports show, valued on the basis of prevailing retail prices of products, at approximately two hundred thousand dollars. Records showing these data and a good many others are on file at the Extension offices of the State Colleges for the perusal of anyone who wishes still further to investigate the results of this work.

A very large share of this work has been supported by the federal emergency appropriations allotted to the state and amounting to about twenty thousand dollars. We have developed an effective organization for extension teaching and demonstration, similar to those in other states and have a corps of workers which we believe is equal to any in the country receiving similar wages although we have lost several of our best workers through enlistment, entrance into other war work, or employment in other states at higher wages, or in work supported by more permanent funds.

The present indications are that we will probably have to abandon some of the work which we feel is greatly needed, especially that which has to do with the conservation of food, and discharge some very excellent workers, but we are hoping that we can secure enough funds from state appropriations to enable us to accept Federal funds and maintain the most essential lines of work in our extension organization. These state appropriations are embodied first, in an item of two thousand dollars asked for among other appropriations by the Rhode Island State College in a resolution now in the General Assembly. This item, like all others in the same resolution, has been sealed down to the very lowest possible figure, and will be used to defray expenses of supervision in club work and home economics at the College and as a necessary offset for a like sum available from the U. S. Department of Agriculture; second, in an additional appropriation of \$3,500 asked for by the Farm Bureaus, a sum also much smaller than it should be as compared with appropriations in other states, which will enable these organizations to accept funds amounting to from three thousand to four thousand dollars, set aside from regular funds of the Federal Department of Agriculture to help defray expenses for County Agent and home economics work, provided sufficient additional state and local funds are available to maintain the work.

EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE THROUGH COUNTY AGENTS AND FARM BUREAUS

What is the Farm Bureau Plan?

The purpose of the Farm Bureau plan is to establish in every county or district within reasonable reach of all who want information on agriculture or home economics a center of practical education closely connected with the people on their farms and in their homes and to provide an organi-

ation vitally interested in and well acquainted with local problems in co-operation with which the United States Department of Agriculture and the State College can employ thoroughly trained demonstrators and organizers of better methods in agriculture and home economics.

What Have the Farm Bureaus and County Agents Accomplished?

The Farm Bureaus and their County Agents were largely responsible for the prompt response of the American farmer to the recent call for food, and their service in this respect as well as in food conservation, cannot possibly be adequately measured in dollars and cents. Neither can their educational work in times of peace be fully measured by this standard any more than can the education we get in our public schools. However, it may be of interest to call attention to the money value in one or two items.

Money Value of Work

The first county agent employed in Rhode Island conducted a silo campaign and over forty silos were built in his district in one year. It is estimated that silo will save in feed outlay from \$50 to \$100 per year, and it would be reasonable, therefore, to place the annual returns to farmers from these forty silos at approximately \$2,500. The total addition to property value was not less than \$8,000. Three years ago the State Extension Service helped organize a Dairy Association in Newport County. When, after a diphtheria epidemic, a call came from the city of Newport for a better milk supply, this organization, guided by the county agent and specialists from the College and U. S. Department of Agriculture, established a co-operative milk distributing plant. A verbal report from the manager in December, 1918, indicated that the plant had distributed during the six months preceding at the rate of from seven thousand to eleven thousand and four quarts daily with an estimated average of eight thousand quarts. This was sold to consumers at a saving, according to prices in neighboring cities, amounting to over fifty thousand dollars per year. The farmers received a price for their milk which netted them at the rate of approximately thirty thousand dollars more per year than farmers in New York were receiving at that time. In addition, the farmers saved in cost of distribution over ten thousand dollars. Better methods of feeding live stock through the use of balanced rations and also through the elimination of "boarder" cows saved the farmers additional expense, so that it is reasonably estimated that the Farm Bureau and this Dairy Association are the means of saving farmers and milk consumers nearly one hundred thousand dollars per year. An interesting fact in this connection is that the milk distribution of private plants has also increased over what it was previous to the establishment of up-to-date methods introduced in the Dairy-men's Association. This may be accounted for by the better quality of milk sold and the campaigns conducted by the Extension Service and the farm bureaus to teach people that milk is one of our cheaper as well as one of the necessary foods.

During the year 1918, Rhode Island farmers supplied, through the Seed Stocks Committee of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the Farm Bureaus, to Western farmers whose seed corn was destroyed by frost, seed corn to the value of \$7,225, a transaction which was profitable to the Rhode Island farmers and of immense value to the Western farmers and the food consuming public.

Few of the Other Activities of County Agents

County Agents in Rhode Island helped 102 farmers use balanced rations for their cows; 13 farmers to plan crop rotations; 67 farmers to use lime; 190 farmers to secure and use a simple farm account book; and 63 farmers were assisted in securing labor through the Board of Agriculture and other agencies. County Agents have secured the introduction into the State of 48 registered cows and ten registered bulls. There is a distinct improvement in the dairy work of the State as a result of this work. In a State where the average cow at the present time does not pay her board, the value of this work can hardly be overestimated. Personal calls on the agents in their offices were made by 2,916 people and 5,382 called for information over the telephone. Agents answered 4,719 individual letters; sent out 10,355 circular letters of information; made 1,203 farm visits and assisted 2,845 home gardeners.

The above are only a few of the items of the various activities of the farm bureaus and county agents and of the work accomplished. Further information on this subject can be obtained from reports filed in the farm bureau offices and at the Extension Office of the State College.

EXTENSION WORK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Club Projects

During the past year boys and girls have been interested in the following club projects: Gardening, canning, poultry, corn, pigs, potatoes, baking, cooking, sewing, handicraft, rabbits, pigeons. A few have been interested in sheep, goats, calves, bees, guinea pigs, and ducks.

Gardening, Canning and Poultry were the most popular clubs as in former years. This is due to the fact that more time has been given to these projects. There is a growing interest in Live Stock projects and in the Sewing, Baking and Cooking Clubs.

In the Canning clubs, 3063 members reported over 72,800 quarts of products conserved during the year. In the Poultry project 350 members reported the management of 6030 birds, 7,194 chicks hatched, and 21,675 dozen eggs produced.

Club Work Education

Club work does not compete with the farmers. It helps the farmers in many ways. The production and conservation of food by boys and girls is incidental to the main purpose of the Club work.

The real purpose of Club work is education. It teaches that agriculture and home making are fundamental interests in all education.

Activities such as gardening, canning, baking and sewing at home, when encouraged by the parents, help boys and girls to recognize the home as the most important unit in our social structure. Club work encourages thrift and industry, trains in co-operative efforts and provides a motive for individual and group achievements. Club work interests the farmer

boys in agriculture and country life and is the most effective means of keeping the young people interested in the farm. To the city boys and girls it provides a constructive program of work and recreation for many leisure hours out of school. Through the actual work of producing and conserving food they learn to appreciate the farmer and his business and to understand more fully how dependent all peoples are upon prosperous agricultural conditions.

EXTENSION WORK IN HOME ECONOMICS THROUGH HOME ECONOMICS DEMONSTRATORS AND FARM BUREAUS.

The real value of Home Economics work to the women of Rhode Island can never be fully measured in dollars and cents. The following results selected from their many activities may give just a slight idea of what may be accomplished by the Home Demonstration Agents employed by the United States Department of Agriculture, the State College and Farm Bureaus.

Over 25,000 women were reached; these in turn passed the information which they received on to their neighbors and friends.

Eighty-five women who volunteered to work without pay received special training in the "Cold Pack Method" of canning so that they could give instructions in this branch as well as the Home Demonstration agents.

Nearly \$55,000 were saved as a result of the canning work of those who were instructed by all workers and who sent in reports of work done. Three-fourths of the women instructed did not send in reports, but we may assume that many of them, if not all, did equally well.

The instruction in clothing met a great need. Dresses, hats, suits, coats, etc., were remodeled, renovated, and practically made as serviceable as when new.

From the work accomplished in connection with six lessons in sewing and remodeling during the present winter at a number of places, the women of Jamestown saved \$205.00; the women in Lorraine district (Pawtucket) \$148.00; the women in Little Rock \$243.00; the women in Chepachet \$112.00. Total value of this work done in classes for a period of 2 1/2 months was approximately \$2,000.00. This work encouraged the women to continue making "made-overs from left-overs" even though the Home Demonstration Agent left the community to start work in another part of the State.

During the year 1918 nine hundred lectures and demonstrations were given; 1717 home visits were made, and over 40,000 leaflets and bulletins were distributed.

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

Experts from Washington to be at Club Leaders' Training School

Mr. T. J. Newbill and Miss Grace Goodpasture from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will be present at the Club Leaders' Training School at the State Normal School, Providence, from Wednesday, April 23d to Saturday, April 25th. Mr. Newbill will take up matters concerning the organization of Club work, while Miss Goodpasture will especially emphasize the Baking and Cooking Club work, and will give demonstrations. Demonstrations in Canning and Drying will also be provided.

The sessions will be held Wednesday evening, Thursday and Friday afternoon and evening, and Saturday morning and afternoon. Each session will furnish an interesting program with prominent speakers. Club leaders and all others who are interested in the development of Club work, should aim to attend one or more of these sessions, if possible. The program for the opening session Wednesday evening will be as follows: Presiding Officer: Hon. Walter E. Ronger, Commissioner of Public Schools.

7.15 p. m.—Songs.

7.30 p. m.—The Purpose of Club Leaders' Training School, Hon. Walter E. Ronger.

7.45 p. m.—The Cities' Interest in Club Work, Hon. Joseph H. Gainer, Mayor of Providence.

8.00 p. m.—The Grange's Interest in Club Work, Hon. Sayles B. Steere, Master State Grange.

8.15 p. m.—The Bankers' Interest in Club Work, Hon. Charles T. Hildland, President Plymouth Co. Trust, Brockton, Mass.

8.30 p. m.—The State's Interest in Club Work, Dr. Howard Edwards, President Rhode Island State College.

8.45 p. m.—Club Work Training and the Home, Mrs. Mary E. W. Root, Providence Public Library.

9.00 p. m.—Canning Demonstration, Providence Team Leader, Miss Charlotte E. Caffrey.

9.15 p. m.—Educators' Interest in Club Work, Superintendent J. R. D. Oldham, East Providence.

9.30 p. m.—The Nation's Interest in Club Work, T. J. Newbill, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

9.45 p. m.—Announcements, Songs, Adjournment.

Lincoln Holds Garden Exercises

At the Albion Grammar School last week, the League of Improvement Societies awarded the banner to the pupils of the Albion School for maintaining the best school garden in the State last year. Achievement badges offered by the State Board of Agriculture to the Club members completing the year's work in Gardening, Canning and other projects, were awarded to Miss Anna I. Griffiths. Suitable exercises consisting of songs, recitations, etc., were given by the pupils under the direction of Principal Miss Galvin, and her assistants. Superintendent of Schools John L. Smith presided and encouraged the boys and girls, teachers and parents in the community, to keep up the good work which they had been doing during the last year, and by all working together, winning the State banner for their school garden again in 1919.

Mr. Arnold B. Chace of the Valley Falls Co., and Superintendent E. K. Kinsale also spoke and offered to assist boys and girls in the schools in every way possible in making their Club work a success in the community during the coming year.

Tiverton Has Model Hot School Lunch

The Hot School Lunch installed at the Osborne School, Tiverton, by Superintendent of Schools Grace M. Coyne, is proving a great success. The hot soup, or other hot dish, is served each noon under the direction of the

teachers, Grace M. O'Neill and Mary Quirk. Convenient equipment for cooking the meal and sanitary dishes for pupils, were furnished by the school committee. Recently Home Demonstration Agents from Providence, Newport and Southern Rhode Island Farm Bureaus, visited the school with Superintendent Coyne.

Woonsocket Clubs Organized

Superintendent of Schools Wendell A. Mowry, and principals of the Woonsocket schools are encouraging boys and girls to engage in some useful agricultural work at their homes this season. Those who are interested in taking up Garden, Poultry or other work will also receive assistance from the Extension Service, State College, and the United States Department of Agriculture. A large number of boys and girls in the High School and the Grammar School have already signified their intention of taking up the Club Work this year.

Pawtucket Clubs

Superintendent of Schools Frank O. Draper of Pawtucket, and the principals of the Pawtucket schools have encouraged the boys and girls to take up Club Work again this year. Good enrollments have already been sent in from several of these schools. Garden, Canning and Poultry Club Work have aroused the most interest. A meeting of the Pawtucket Boys' and Girls' Poultry Club members was held at the Public Library last Wednesday. Mr. Copeland, Principal Samuel Slater School, and Mr. D. J. Lamblert, Poultry Club Leader, were present to give suggestions and answer questions about poultry raising.

POLITICAL MASTER-GENERAL LING

(From Col. Harvey's Weekly)

In those remote days when we had a mail service and when you sent a letter confident that it would get there, railroads had the privilege of forwarding their own railroad business letters and documents on their own trains without payment of postage. The privilege was restricted to each individual company. It was not interlocking. No company was permitted to send postage-free letters and parcels beyond its own lines.

Then came the Meadew epoch. With some few inconsequential exceptions, all railroad lines became one coordinated Government line. That gave the Railroad Administration a chance to get letters delivered from one end of the country to the other in spite of the wrecked mail service. Furthermore, it enabled the Railroad Administration to lift some \$2,000,000 of its proper deficit from its own shoulders and dump it on the Politicalmaster-General's mail service scrap heap. The Interstate Commerce Commission reports show that when we had railroad and mail services, the railroads used to buy about \$2,000,000 worth of postage stamps annually.

It was not the mere money saving, though, which moved the railroads to inaugurate their own mail service. Economy had nothing to do with it. The railroads personally conducted their own mail service because they wanted their letters to get there. So do a lot of other business men and business concerns, for that matter.

But these last are mere people—the ones who furnish the money. The railroads are the Government. So is the Politicalmaster-General. So is the Government, and we cannot escape the unpleasant suggestion that the Railroad Administration hardly played fair with Mr. Burleson when it took all the railroad postage stamp business away from him bodily—and he busily engaged at the time in annexing and confiscating cable, telephone and telegraph lines and conducting running fights with the owners thereof, and with most of the employees under his administration!

Not that the railroads got away with the postage stamps without the Politicalmaster-General making a grab for them. He set his Legal Department to work. He all but "got the law" on the railroads. Solifer Larner handed down an "opinion" that the railroads had no right to conduct their own mail service. The railroads "pigeon-holed" the "opinion" and went right on running their own postage-free post office. It was too important that their letters get to their destinations in the lifetime of the present generation to let a mere "opinion" head them off.

Meanwhile the Politicalmaster-General has been Generalizing out in Montana. He has properly snubbed some substantial but inconsiderate citizens of Lewistown, in that State. They offered him post office accommodations and a rental of a dollar a year in a fine building in the heart of the business district of the town, where the people wanted the post office to be. The proposed post office building had everything—light, water, heat, and rent, all free-to offer, but not a scrap of political pull. The Politicalmaster-General sternly rejected their highly improper proposal. The post office went to another building at \$4,000 a year rental, offset by a deservingly Democratic pull.

This was the result of open market bidding for a post office site. One bid was a dollar a year and no politics. The other was \$3,000 a year and all politics. Politics and a cost of \$3,000 a year to the taxpayers won.

And, incidentally, "may we not" ask if the Politicalmaster-General has abolished the Commissioner of Patents? A letter duly stamped and addressed in plain print—big, black letters—to the "Honorable Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.," was sent from New Haven a few days ago. It came back bearing a Washington postmark and the "Return to Writer" legend customary in cases of failure to deliver. The Politicalmaster-General's home experts could not find the Patent Office in Washington. This is strong presumptive evidence that the Politicalmaster-General has abolished the Commissioner. He has been wiping villages, towns and large flourishing cities off the map with a free hand of late, and just as likely as not the Patents Commissioner has been exterminated along with the numerous urban populations. Of course, there is the possible explanation that the Patent Office has been moved to Paris along with the other Government departments established there. But even then the New Haven letter might have been forwarded. It looks sadly as though the Commissioner of Patents were gone. We fear he is no more.

Her mother sent 4-year old Edna to the store to get a new handle for the Weibsch. But Edith forgot the name of the article and said she wanted "a little petticoat for the gas."

—Boston Transcript.

THE DEMNITION TOTAL

(From Col. Harvey's Weekly)

The great joy ride is expanding. Mr. Baker, the Washington Post informs us, is accompanied on his trip to Europe by fifteen members of the House Military Committee. The mission of the fifteen is to "inspect." They will "inspect" not only in France, but in Italy, Belgium, Great Britain and Germany.

Their tour abroad is not to be confounded with the ordinary tourist's tour. The ordinary tourist foots his own bills. The bills of the Congressional tourist are footed by the plain American taxpayer. The taxpayer perforce stays at home. This, of course, is as it should be. The business of the taxpayer is to pay taxes. He can't pay taxes unless he stays at home. On the other hand, the business of the Congressional Joy Rider Tourist is to "inspect." The taxpayer stays at home and works and pays taxes. The Governmental Joy Rider Tourist goes abroad, tours and "inspects." A just and equitable division of labor. "Shaking song affairs" as the touring Congressman may put it in the French, tempered possibly by a slight Missouri accent, when they get back from their travels.

It will take fully six weeks, it is anticipated for the Congressmen to do all the "inspecting." There is a lot of it to do—scenery, hotel cuisines, the progressive restoration of de luxe railroad travel, interesting battlefields, and what not. And then some time will be lost, of course, pottering around among American camps and army headquarters. Altogether, six weeks' time is none too long for a satisfactory short tour abroad under present conditions. Including the ocean trip both ways, say two months in all. Probably the whole expedition will not cost the taxpayers over \$100,000—mere "chicken feed" as compared with the majestic total cost of removing and maintaining the Executive and Departmental branches of our Government 3,000 miles over seas for six months or more, with the incidental population of stenographers, clerks, "specialists," professors and "experts," and with the inevitable train of wives, daughters, sons and sons-in-law. The taxpayer will see the propriety of tightening his belt and buckling down to real work when he gets this demnition total of the entire Joy Ride before him.

As to what this total will be there is nothing certain save that it will be a whooper. In addition to their salaries—copious no doubt—each and every one of the professors and experts and specialists gets eight dollars a day for expenses. There has been no recent census of these groups, but the "experts" and specialists alone are present in serried battalions. They are experts and specialists in pretty much everything, including piety and morality, as exemplified by the pulchritudinous Herron. One of them is even a "territorial specialist." If you ask us what a "territorial specialist" is, we give it up. But that is what this "specialist" is: He says so himself. He has got it on his card. Eight dollars a day spending money over and above salary is what each of these professors, "experts," and "specialists," irrespective of sex, draws from the American taxpayer for professing, expediting and specializing in Paris for half a year or so. And the same liberal allowance above salary goes to every clerk, stenographer and routine work employee. Sons, daughters, and sons-in-law, unattached, may or may not come in on this. We are not informed. Possibly some of them do. And why not? It seems to be a sort of free-for-all trough and it is the taxpayer's business to see to it that it is kept filled and not to inquire who is feeding from it.

And after all, these are only the small change items in the grand total of the little bill that is stacking up. Wait until you get the Paris Houses—White and Colonel—bills, to say nothing of the State, War and Navy Secretariat costs of administration from Paris! Then, probably, we shall begin to get into real money. For instance, we have taken over the entire Hotel Crillon, velvet upholstered furniture and all. The Crillon used to have the reputation of being about the most expensive hotel in Paris, and it lived up to it. In addition to six months or so rent of the entire plant, plus supplies and maintenance, the intimation now is that we will have a wear and tear bill to pay big enough to refurbish the house from cellar to garret.

And that again is only a negligible item in the grand total. Oh well, you cannot expect to transport and maintain the Government of the United States over seas for half a year without paying for it. Charge it up to the high cost of keeping us out of peace for six or seven months after the war is ended and let it go at that.

AMERICANS FIRST

(From Col. Harvey's Weekly)

When Chancellor Day last week offered a resolution to the New York Methodist Episcopal conference lamenting that the attention of the world is being turned to the prevention of future wars, while peace adjustment waits, "with the common foe becoming more arrogant and the problems of the nations which united for freedom becoming more complex by the day," one of the members protested that it was a covert attack upon the President. Whereupon the sturdy American Chancellor raised up his voice and said:

"I very studiously kept the name of President Wilson out of the report. But if the brother who has spoken infers that there is criticism of him between the lines I will not apologize."

"I am at liberty to criticize the President or any other official of the Government, and if that day should come when that is not possible, then we would be drifting to a condition far worse than that which existed in autocratic Germany."

"If you think there is criticism of President Wilson between the lines, I will say to you that I had a right to write the line in. I do not agree with President Wilson. I believe he has usurped the power of other branches of the Government and has overlooked some of the rights of the people."

"The report," said the newspapers, "was adopted by an overwhelming majority."

Blessed be the name of the Lord!

"She sings like a bird."

"Yes, incessantly." Philadelphia Ledger.

CHAMBERLAIN ATTACKS INJUSTICE OF BAKER

Cites New Cases of Brutal Inhumanity in Imposing Sentences upon Soldiers

By Snell Smith

Washington, April 23.—Further exhortation of Secretary of War Baker for upholding the system of military justice during his administration has been voiced by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Democratic chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs during the war, and his statement is accompanied by facts.

"We owe it to our American soldiers who have fought this fight," said he, "to see to it that justice and not injustice is meted out to them by the authorities in Washington, and with God's help I shall continue to do what I can to see to it that justice is done here. It is certainly not pleasant to criticize, but when we entered this war I forgot that I was a Democrat and remembered only that I was an American. I have, when I saw a wrong done, pointed out that wrong, and I shall continue to do so as long as wrongs are persisted in. This matter of military justice is not a personal controversy between the Secretary of War and myself, and it should not be a matter of controversy between Col. Ansell and Gen. Crowder."

"Let me tell you what it is about. In substance the articles of war provide that the Judge Advocate General shall have the power to modify or revise the findings of courts-martial. It is my view and that of Col. Ansell that this is the purpose of the regulations. On the other hand, the view of Mr. Baker and Gen. Crowder is that they have no power to do what the law expressly gives them power to do. This is a strange construction of the law. In civil life law is a law, but in military life. Some people seem to think it is just the other way."

"There are men in our army who look upon an enlisted man as a mere piece of flesh and not as a human being with feelings and with rights that should be protected. This moment I have in mind the cases of two boys who were absent without leave for five days, and one of them was given fifteen years and the other twenty-five years by the court that had tried them. A poor boy in San Francisco volunteered, was absent a few hours; was given five years, escaped, was recaptured and then was given ten years. The American people are not going to permit the American army to be Prussianized in any such way as this. The letters that are coming to me are heart-rending, and I shall place in the records not two or three, but a thousand cases which will shock Congress into taking proper action."

HALF BILLION RAIL DEFICIT

Washington, April 24.—With an additional increase of \$85,000,000 in wages and an excess in total new expenses of approximately \$500,000 over new freight and passenger rates, the Government in its public management of the railroads faces another increase in rates or further taxation in order to make up the deficit.

Under war operations the wage increases to railway employees have added \$910,000,000 to the payrolls, while the companies themselves in 1918 and 1917 raised wages by \$350,000,000, making a total wage increase in three years of \$1,260,000,000. The Interstate Commerce Commission in 1916 and 1917 allowed the roads to increase their rates by \$100,000,000 a year. The Government last year added more than \$1,000,000,000. The total rate increases are accordingly upward of \$1,100,000,000 while the wage increases are \$1,260,000,000. The coal bill of the roads has been increased \$250,000,000 in a year, and the additional steel bill is \$200,000,000. Adding the increased cost of materials to the advance in wages, there has been a total increase in operating expenses of \$1,750,000,000, and to meet it an increase in rate of \$1,200,000,000.

PHYSICAL DEFECTS

The National Physical Education Service has just given out at Washington the results of its investigations of physical conditions of school boys and girls.

A campaign for state and national action is about to be started to produce a better physical development among young people. This movement will meet the contemptuous scorn of the old-timers.

"In the good old days," they will declare, "we never had to spend any money on any such frills as this. The children got their exercise sawing wood and doing housework and playing ball. Never had to teach 'em how."

Yet the report above referred to finds that 50 per cent. of the boys and girls have physical defects that prevent their normal development. If it were possible to correct the greater part of these defects, the productive capacity of the next generation could be greatly increased.

All children in the schools should have physical examinations. Many defects that later become serious can be checked with little difficulty if attended to early. The mouth-breathing child who is growing up a subnormal weakling, can usually be transformed into a strong and vigorous specimen by a simple throat operation. The child with a progressive eye trouble may save his sight if he puts on glasses early enough. Many other defects can be cured by simple exercises and slight operations.

A campaign of physical development for 25,000,000 children of school age is going to cost something. But a very decided improvement in the condition of the next generation ought to increase its productivity 25 to 50 per cent. in all lines of work. It wouldn't cost a tenth of 1 per cent. of the product of this country for a year to inaugurate a wonderful nationwide campaign of physical development. To meet the problems and burdens of the future, the world can't go along in the old ratty ways.

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DEMOCRACY OF LABOR IS FAVORED BY TAFT

Speaks Out for Collective Bargaining Between Employer and Employee

By Snell Smith

Washington, April 25.—Former President William H. Taft's pronouncement in favor of the needs of the democracy of labor and his appeal to employers to heed its just wants has met with general approval on the part of the Republican members of Congress, and by some of them is placed in importance beside the achievement of Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, in incorporating in the Clayton anti-trust law the declaration that labor is not a commodity or article of commerce.

Taft's statement is in line with his praise of President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, for holding labor in the right line during the war with Germany. Gompers said upon his return from Europe that "in theory Bolshevism is an impossibility; in fact, if it were put into operation it would mean the decadence or perversion of the civilization of our time." He reported the fact that the first of the demands of labor put forward at the Versailles conference was the idea, now law, of Senator Cummins, who is to be the Republican chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce in the next Congress.

In his plea for labor democracy Taft says: "What does the term 'industrial democracy' as we hear it used in labor, mean? It is an expression that gives to many employers who do not understand it a shiver. It makes them think of the Bolsheviks and their hopeless experiments in taking over, without compensation, the private industrial establishments in Russia and running them by decree of the workmen engaged in them, with the former proprietor as expert and fellow-servant. This is an entire misunderstanding of the word as it has been used in conservative labor circles in this country. Industrial democracy means an organization of industrial plants in which the workmen have full liberty to belong to trades unions and full liberty, whether union or non-union men, to select in their own way their own representative committees to deal with their employer in respect to wages, and in which every order of the employer in respect to wages, hours or other terms and conditions shall not be made until representative committees of the workmen to be affected shall have an opportunity to be heard and express their opinion on the proposed order. It does not mean that the workmen are to be vested with the power to determine for the employer, without his agreement, what the terms of employment shall be. It still leaves it open to both sides to differ, with the consequence of a strike or lockout."

EVENTS ELUCIDATED

The Administration is so busy looking out for the interests of humanity in general that it has little time left for its regular job of protecting the welfare of the American people. A Paris Associated Press despatch of April 10th says that European censorship of mails is still on in full force and is being employed to give the nationals of the governments exercising the censorship an unfair advantage over American competitors through information extracted from business correspondence. It is said that information thus secured is being tabulated and studied for the benefit of the trade of various European countries. Great Britain in particular. The British government is less to be blamed for utilizing the censorship for such a purpose than the Wilson administration is for acquiescing in the arrangement at the very time when there is so much high sounding talk about the Fourteen Points, including the inauguration of an era of economic good will.

REASON ENOUGH

Everything in the dear old village seemed the same to Jones after the absence of four years. The old church, the village pump, the ducks on the green, the old men smoking pipes after the rush and bustle of the city. Suddenly he missed something. "Where's Hodge's windmill?" he asked in surprise. "I can only see a mill and there used to be two." The native gazed thoughtfully at the windmill. "That's the statement," he said slowly. "They pulled one down. There weren't enough wind for two on 'em."

THE CRAPE HANGERS

Prophets of gloom are still present, though their doleful predictions as to the outcome of the war were falsified. Their favorite brand of despair just now is as to what the demobilized soldiers are going to do, and as to the general spread of socialism and labor unrest. There are some people who dread the outcome when 4,000,000 men are suddenly turned loose. They think many of them will acquire wandering and vagabond habits.

The older people who lived through the war recall that precisely the same predictions regarding the soldiers were made at that period. Yet in a short time, most of these men had gone to work again. Very few of them ever became tramps. No one has ever claimed they developed wandering and changeable men of the "rolling stone" type, any more than any other class of people.

As far as social and labor unrest goes, students of history will recall that a century ago when the Napoleonic wars ended, Europe was in a state of turmoil and disorganization greater than the present. Armies were wandering over Europe plundering, and struggling and violent men were defying all authority. Those were lawless old days and there was every reason to fear a long period of chaos. Yet in a few years it all settled down. The nations took up orderly living again. There is a lot of sound sense in average human nature that rights and stabilizes itself. The mass of the people like settled conditions. They prefer the bird in the hand to the two in the bush. They want a clear definite hope of betterment before giving up tried institutions. It will work again as it did in the past. There will be many changes, but many changes are needed. But the progress will be slow and orderly, and it will not cut loose from past experience.

HAS FOUR HOUSES OF FORMER PRESIDENTS

There are still standing in New York city four houses where former Presidents of the United States lived. For instance, there is the man who gave utterance to the Monroe Doctrine, James Monroe, the fifth President, who fought in the Revolution. The house where he lived and died—on Prince street at Lafayette—is there and it looks its part. The great Virginian after leaving the White House went to New York to live and to die. Then there is Ulysses Simpson Grant, originally Hiram Grant, who lived on Sixty-sixth street near Fifth avenue. He had, perhaps, the most handsome home of any of the former Presidents.

The residence of Chester A. Arthur, however, who died in 1886, at 123 Lexington avenue, has fallen to the march of trade, but not so much as Theodore Roosevelt's former place of living in East Twentieth street near Fifth avenue. Strangely enough, the Roosevelt House which, one would say, should look the youngest and most vigorous of the four, displays the fewest marks of glory that belongs to it. The basement floor is occupied by an office. On the second floor a dealer in novelties has established himself. On the floor above a magazine is published.

SPRING IMPROVEMENTS

A somewhat common way for people to join in the campaign of spring improvement is for them to clean up their front yards and to dump all unsightly objects in the back of the house. But the neighbors can see it. It is perfectly apparent to close scrutiny. As a consequence, the average American back yard is a place of tumble down fences, ash heaps, disorderly hencoops, wiring and miscellaneous litter. This is particularly the case along property that borders on a railroad line. In nine towns out of ten, the traveller by rail sees the frowzy end of a city and he condemns it as a slum and run down place.

Very few back yards are concealed from public view. To get a clean town, litter and disorder must be removed from the rear as well as from the front.

It is amazing how a little improvement work on one's property will enhance its value. When you replace the broken parts of fences, when you straighten up the door or gate or blind that was lopping on one hinge, when you remove the outbuilding whose roof has fallen in, you add more to the apparent value of your place than the work could cost, even if you hire it done.

One of the most needed spring improvements is to grow new turf in the grass plots that are thin or worn out, both on street land and on private grounds. One great difficulty is that so many people cut corners across plots and spoil their appearance. It makes even a handsome town look seedy and careless. But if people keep their grass growing right up to the correct line, it gives an impression of style and taste.

Public school teachers should urge the children to respect the grass plots. No man's time is so valuable that he can't spare two seconds to walk around and save the green spots that beautify his community.

Public funds are being used by the War department to dispatch a delegation of American college professors to carry on propaganda for the Cecil-Wilson plan for a league of nations among members of the American army of occupation in France. The delegation is headed by Professor Stephen P. Duggan, of the College of the City of New York. The expedition is excused on the ground that it is intended to stop the spread of bolshevism by putting the soldiers to thinking of the league of nations. The best way to prevent the spread of bolshevism among the American soldiers abroad is to bring them home. There seems to be no special clamor arising from the rank and file of the American army of occupation for lectures in behalf of the Cecil-Wilson plan for a league of nations by a caravansary of college professors.



The keynote poster of the Victory Liberty Loan, which had for his model Tony Avolar of Provincetown, Mass., who sells gasoline all along Cape Cod.



By Howard Chandler Christy
It is considered by many to be the finest Howard Chandler Christy has ever painted. It represents the Christy girl placing a wreath at the top of a tablet containing the names of American soldiers in France. These names are chosen from citizens whose descent is traced from fourteen different countries.



By Clyde Forsythe
Shows a doughboy returning from a raid upon the Boche trenches loaded with souvenirs.

To Clean Marble.
To clean discolored marble, first of all wash with soap and water, then wipe dry and apply a paste made of powdered bathbrick and lemon juice. Rub it well into the discolored parts and rinse it off in clean cold water.

Finds It Out, Afterward.
If a young man says he loves her, he never says he loves her.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

THE NORTH STAR

Which Will Not Be North 12,000 Years Hence, but Vega Will Take Its Place

A woman down in the backwoods country of the Ozarks said she knew the earth did not turn over, because the pot she hung on the crane of her fireplace at night was there in the morning. A great many persons may have difficulty in comprehending that the earth revolves upon its axis once in each 24 hours, spinning like a top. To such persons Leon Barrett, in his book "The North Star Finder," suggests a simple experiment which will interest anyone who will take the trouble and two or three hours of time to make it.

Up in the northern heavens in the north star, plainly visible these clear nights. If you are not already acquainted with it the way to find it is to first locate the constellation of the Great Bear, the "Dipper," so called because the seven stars composing it form the exact outline of a dipper and its handle. It will be seen even in the northwest.

Having found it, you draw an imaginary line, beginning at the star forming the bottom of the bowl farthest from the handle, out through the star making the rim of the dipper opposite the handle, and you extend that straight line out until it intercepts a star brighter than any near it, and at a point due north. That is the north star, and small as it looks, it is an enormous sun, nearly 100 times larger than our own sun.

Sit down some evening where the view of the northern heavens is unobstructed and watch the old earth whirl around. You will have to stay two or three hours, but the vigil will be worth while.

The axis of the earth, around which it rotates, if extended beyond the North Pole, would reach up to a point very close to the north star. Therefore, as the earth revolves, the north star seems to stand still, while the other stars seem to revolve around it. Thus, sitting in your chair, watching the northern sky, you will see the stars above the north star move westward, those below move eastward, those to the left downward, and those to the right upward. Even in an hour of watching you will see quite a change in the position of the stars, but three hours is better and will give you a vivid realization that the earth where you sit is whirling eastward, and as the rim of your horizon obscures the view below it you can see stars coming up into view in the northwest as you whirl, and stars sinking behind the northwestern horizon, and around the north star.

To make the time pass more quickly it would be well to have company and conversation. And if you want to converse of the past you may recall that when the Pyramids of Egypt were built this star was not the north star, but then Alpha Draconis was the north star. And projecting your mind into the future some 12,000 years, you can imagine the time when this north star of ours will have moved out and the star Vega, a vast sun many times larger than this, will be the north star for many generations of men, although, as Professor Serviss says, Vega will never be as directly due north as our own north star is.—Kansas City Star.

Knicker—Who does the baby look like?
Bocker—He is neutral.—New York Times.

Butcher—Will you have a round steak, mad'am?
Mrs. Youngbride—I don't care what shape it is so it's tender.

"How do we get excelsior, dad?"
"It's a by-product of the manufacture of auger holes, son."—Kansas City Journal.

"Speaking of operas," says a contemporary, "what did William Tell?"
"Something funny, evidently, for it made Lohengrin."

"Why do you dislike your teacher so, Willie?"
"I don't exactly dislike her, but it's perfectly plain to me why she never got married."—Detroit Free Press.

"De man dat expects to be loved for de enemies he has made," said Uncle Eben, "is gittin' his politics mixed up Star."

"We sold our pup."
"What did you sell him for?"
"Why—er—he bit holes in the carpet."—Punch Bowl.

A woman can't always hit what she aims at but at any rate she can always throw dust in a man's eyes.—Philadelphia Record.

Sillicus—He seems to think he knows all about women.
Cynicus—He'll get over that if he ever happens to marry one.—Philadelphia Record.

Bacon—I see it is said that the fly is more hurtful than the wasp.
Egbert—And yet a bald-headed man would rather take chances on the fly.—Yonkers Statesman.

"I've tried to teach my boy the value of money."
"Good thing."
"Well, I don't know. He used to behave for 10 cents, now he wants a quarter."—Life.

"I think I'll take up some musical instrument."
"Consider carefully, my boy. Unless you excel, there is nothing more calculated to get you in bad. Take the case of Nero. Notwithstanding his many atrocities, he is remembered chiefly as a rotten violinist."—Louisville-Courier-Journal.

TIT FOR TAT

A bright Irish lad entered a baker's shop for a twopenny loaf. When he picked up his purchase it seemed to him under weight and he said so. "Never mind that," said the baker, "it will be the less for you to carry." "Very well," replied the boy and throwing three half-pence on the counter, he walked away. The baker called him back and told him the money was a half-penny short. "Oh, never mind that," returned the boy, "it will be the less for you to count."—Boston Transcript.

WHEN PEACE CAME

Oppressive Silence Followed the Great Crash.

Hard at First to Realize That the Carnage of Four Dreadful Years Had Ended—Hung Defeated but Unrepentant.

With a silence like that which follows the mighty crash of a great organ, the great war came suddenly to an end. No longer do the weary soldiers at listening posts strain their ears through long night watches; star shells have ceased to burst and flame over No Man's land; cannons have cooled; machine guns utter no sound; the exchange of all manner of deadly missiles has stopped. At last peace, which for four, slow, dreadful years has seemed afar off like a mirage, has come. The thousand and one activities of battle, intense to the last ounce of possible human effort, are relaxed. Ships now cross the ocean in safety; smoke from thousands of ammunition plants no longer darkens the sky; tired workers return once more to their homes; armies are demobilizing; reconstruction of devastated homes and farms and factories is contemplated; the dreadful military debauch has consumed itself; the world draws a great sigh of exhaustion and relief; the conflict is ended.

In all history no message ever sped so gladly nor so fast as the few words flashed through the air, and under oceans, and over land wires, until around the whole world and to its uttermost accessible parts the news was carried. What wonder that all civilization gave vent to a frenzy of joy almost barbaric, that men shouted and women wept; and little children witnessed an event which threescore years and ten hence they will relate to other wide-eyed children. In our joy let us not forget those millions of fathers whose voices refused to cheer, and those mothers and wives and sweethearts whose eyes were dry, because their hearts were bowed down with a sorrow no victory can ever compensate.

The Huns ceased only when physically exhausted; when their ammunition was spent; when the war had reached their own borders; when they no longer possessed the ability to murder the defenseless, to gas the brave. Their regret is that they failed, but not one single word of penitence for the harm they have done, the sorrow they have caused. Instead they think only of their bellies and demand, not suppliance, the food they have so wantonly destroyed for years; they whine lest the very cars they stole from France and Belgium be returned to their rightful owners. They have been beaten in what was for nearly four years an unequal struggle, but for any word which has yet to come out of Germany they are the same unrepentant Hunns who, casting aside all the obligations of a civilized nation, marched into Belgium in August, 1914.—Chicago Evening Post.

Believe It or Not!

Friends of S. F. Lockbridge, former state senator, and James L. Nelson, both of Greenacres, are telling a story regarding the strange actions of hogs on their farms last summer. Mr. Lockbridge went to his farm west of Greenacres and on arriving at a field in which were some fat hogs he saw the animals jumping into the air. He investigated and found them after big, yellow-striped grasshoppers.

The same story is told of Mr. Nelson, except that his hogs were so wild over the grasshoppers that he had to remove them to another field where the provender was not so plentiful. In order to prevent the hogs from running off the fat faster than he could put it on by heavy feeding.

The grasshoppers were as large as a man's thumb and were in such quantities that the hogs by exerting themselves could catch enough to make their efforts "worth while."—Glading-apolis News.

Fine Pearl Necklaces.

Of 30 necklaces which have been made from the magnificent collection of pearls contributed to the Red Cross from all parts of the British empire, two are of considerable interest.

One of them is composed almost entirely of the fine collection of pearls sent from Egypt as a result of the Red Cross appeals, and the other is a specially beautiful necklace of pearls of the straw-colored tone which is so much sought after by buyers. The necklaces are not of uniform size; they vary in length, in color and, of course, in value. But all of them are of great beauty, for they consist of the best pearls from many famous necklaces, as well as from less well-known ones, matched by the chief experts in London.

The World Does Move.

The war has made many changes in world conditions. None perhaps is more picturesque than what has happened in Mesopotamia, the land over which Nebuchadnezzar once ruled. This year's harvest tells the story.

While not busy fighting the Turk and his Teutonic associates, the British found time to dig out a hundred ancient irrigation ditches and to bring into cultivation 320,000 acres. They have also given to Bagdad electric lights, paved streets, waterworks, sewerage, a fire department and a police force.

The natives must be rubbing their eyes in astonishment and wonder.—Modern Brotherhood.

Pictures of Christ.

All pictures of Christ now in existence represent the artists' imaginative conceptions, based more or less on Biblical and other descriptions of his personal appearance. The works of Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael are the earliest acceptable ones.

